PROBLEMS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

IN

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

REPORT TO THE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE
ON
TRIP OF INSPECTION THROUGH SOME OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS
IN
REGIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, AND 9

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IN
THE NATIONAL FORESTS

FOREWORD

This report, concerned primarily with Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forest, has been prepared by Mr. A. D. Taylor (Consulting Landscape Architect for the Forest Service), with the assistance of Mr. R. D. Bonnet (Associate Landscape Architect in the Washington office of the Division of Recreation and Lands). It contains the results, set forth in the form of photographs and text, of the inspection trip made by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bonnet during the summer of 1936.

We all recognize that the increasing social use of our National Forests places a great responsibility on us to preserve the natural aspects of the forests, and at the same time to provide areas and accompanying facilities for the many kinds of recreation activity for which so many millions of people enter the National Forests each year.

This report is concerned with a discussion of the problems of landscape and recreational planning in the National Forests, supplemented by illustrations of desirable and undesirable application of methods and principles of design to specific problems, in an effort to assist in raising our general standards of design throughout the Forest Service. Remarks on administrative matters are not intended to establish administrative policies or practices, but are suggestions only.

The arrangement and use of photographs to illustrate "good and bad" practice in design strikes me as most effective. I urge that all Forest Service personnel having any responsibilities for problems of landscape and recreational planning give close study to the contents of this report, and that there be prompt application of the demonstrated desirable practice wherever now lacking.

The Division of Recreation and Lands is preparing a statement of Service-wide policies for the work in landscape and recreational planning. A project is also under way to assemble specific illustrations of the best examples of design as applied to the many problems of landscape and recreational planning, and to make these available to all Regions.

C. M. GRANGER,
Acting Chief, Forest Service.

INTRODUCTION

During a part of the summer of 1935, a trip of short duration was made in parts of Regions 1, 2, 4 and 6. As a result of that trip a report was prepared covering in a general way the problems of landscape architecture in the National Forests. Copies of that report were sent to the different Regions in December 1935.

A further trip was made during the summer of 1936 through parts of Regions 1 to 9 inclusive, for the purpose of further studying landscape and recreation problems, and conferring with representatives of the Regions, especially those directly engaged in landscape and recreation planning. Through all of this trip, except that part confined to a small portion of Region 7, and that portion confined to the southern part of Region 8, I was accompanied by Mr. R. D. Bonnet, Associate Landscape Architect in the Washington office. Mr. Bonnet has assisted me in the preparation of this report.

During this recent trip, because of its purpose, and the limited time available in which to cover a wide range of areas, it was not possible to give the necessary detailed study to specific problems of planning and construction to render adequate assistance to those engaged in the work of planning and supervising landscape and recreational projects. Comments on problems of planning procedure, organization for landscape and recreational work, and on actual work done in each region, have been submitted in separate reports to the respective Regions. The contents of this report are concerned with those items of planning and of procedure which are of general interest to all Regions.

Before proceeding to record the results of our observations, I wish to express our sincere appreciation to those representatives of the Regional offices and of the various forests for the fine courtesies and the thorough way in which we were given the opportunity to discuss the problems of landscape and recreational planning with these men, and to see the typical areas in connection with which landscape and recreational planning is being done. I also wish to extend an apology for any apparent haste and lack of adequate study on any specific problem, the details of which may have been of direct interest to any Forest Service representative contacted on the trip.

Any criticisms which were offered, concerning problems of planning or of construction applying to the development of recreation areas and the facilities thereon, were intended to be constructive criticisms. These suggestions might enable the representatives of the Divisions of Recreation and Lands and others who have a collaborative interest in these problems of design, to correct errors which are made, not due to any lack of a desire to produce permanent and appropriate results, but due rather to some inexperience or lack of technical knowledge on some of these problems of design. In general the work which is being done throughout the Regions is to be highly complimented. It shows a keen interest on the part of the technical staff to produce worth while results and to accumulate the further knowledge necessary to perform the work in landscape and recreational planning.

The Forest Service is making very definite and rapid progress in the program of landscape and recreational planning as applied to problems of passive and active recreation throughout the National Forests. I have observed a marked improvement since last year.

This trip afforded the opportunity not only for inspection, within the time available, of work completed and of work in progress, but also for discussion of recreational and landscape planning procedures. It also provided an excellent "cross-section" of the general landscape and recreational problems as applied to the National Forests.

The photographs and drawings included in this report are arranged in groups under headings listed in the table of contents. Each photograph so far as is practical, is accompanied by a detailed comment explaining the value of the photograph as illustrating some principle of design or some procedure, which may assist those responsible for this and similar work in other parts of the National Forest.

ITINERARY FOLLOWED DURING INSPECTION TRIPS

The following is the itinerary for the inspection trips from which material was procured for this report. This itinerary is recorded in the chronological order in which these visits to different parts of the National Forests were made.

REGION 8.

Tuesday, June 16 — Pisgah National Forest

- Bent Creek Road
- Bent Creek Campground
- Davidson River Road
- White Pine Campground (on Avery Creek)
- John Rock Lake Area
- Powhatan Scout Camp
- Stony Fork Campground
- Frying Pan Gap Campground
- Stony Fork Forest Camp

Wednesday, June 17 — Pisgah National Forest

- Wagon Road Gap

Nantahala National Forest

- Dry Falls Parking Area
- Glassy Mountain Ranger Station
- Van Hook Campground
- Arrowwood Glade Picnic Area
- Wayah Equipment Depot

Thursday, June 18 Nantahala National Forest

Warwoman Dell Picnic Ground

Cherokee National Forest

Cooper Lake

Saturday, June 20 Osceola National Forest

Mt. Carry Entrance (From Route No. 90 east of Lake City)

Southern Experiment Station

Olustee Guard Station

Olustee Lodge on Ocean Pond

Sunday, June 21 Osceola National Forest

Lake Bryant Ranger Station

Ocala National Forest

Juniper Springs Recreation Area

Alexander Springs

Deer Lake Organization Camp

REGION 9.

Saturday, June 27 Nicolet National Forest

Boot Lake Campground

Pestigo Ranger Station

Virgin Lake Ranger Station

Franklin Lake Campground and Picnic Area

Anvil Lake Picnic Area

Sunday, June 28

Nicolet National Forest

Eagle River Ranger Station

Pine River Lookout Tower

Inter-forest boundary (Ottawa National Forest and Nicolet National Forest)

Ottawa National Forest

Michigan Highway No. 73 (near Brule River)

Forest Entrance (on U. S. Route No. 2)

Elmwood Guard Station

Iron River Ranger Station

Monday, June 29

Hiawatha National Forest

Manistique Ranger Station

Swan Lake

Indian Lake State Park

Entrance on Old Highway No. 2

Swan Lake Campground and Picnic Area

Widewater Campground

Stueben Lookout Tower

Indian River Campground and Picnic Area

Marquette National Forest

Brevort Lake Campground and Picnic Area

Tuesday, June 30 Marquette National Forest

Carp River Campground

Norways Ranger Station

Soldier Lake Campground and Picnic Area

Hiawatha National Forest

Munising Ranger Station

J. W. Wells State Park (on Route No. 35)

REGION 6.

Thursday, July 2 Mt. Hood National Forest

Eagle Creek Campground

Zigzag Ranger Station

Mt. Hood Timber Line Lodge

REGION 2.

Thursday, August 6 Harney National Forest

Custer State Park Game Sanctuary

Haselrodt CCC Camp

Haselrodt Campground

Foster Gulch Picnic Area

Rockerville Picnic Area

Silver Mountain Picnic Area

Grizzly Bear Campground

Friday, August 7 Harney National Forest

Doran Campground and Picnic Area

Bismarck Campground and Lake Area

Junction Ranger Station

Reno Campground

Hill City Campground

Hill City Lake Area

Black Hills National Forest

Pactola Ranger Station

Spruce Tree Picnic Area

Saturday, August 8 Black Hills National Forest

Roubaix Lake Campground

Steamboat Rock Picnic Area

Nemo Ranger Station

Dalton Picnic Area and Lake

Sunday, August 9 Black Hills National Forest

Rough Lock Falls Picnic Area

Spear Fish Ranger Station

Tinon Picnic Area

Monday, August 10 Medicine Bow National Forest

Forest Entrance

Lower Libby Creek Campground

Libby Creek Campground

Nash's Ford Picnic Area

Little Brooklyn Lake Area

Mirror Lake Campground (on Snowy Range)

Silver Lake Campground

REGION 3.

Tuesday, August 11

Santa Fe National Forest

Forest Entrance on Paliza Road

Paliza Campground and Picnic Area

Wednesday, August 12

Cibola National Forest

Juan Tabo Picnic Area

Cibola Forest Entrance

Tijeras Ranger Station

Cold Spring Picnic Area

Cienega Camp and Picnic Area

Doc Long Picnic Area

Kiwanis Point

"Crest" area above Kiwanis Point

Thursday, August 13

Apache National Forest

Water Canyon Road (between Pueblo Park and Blue River)

Middle Blue Picnic Area

Blue Crossing Campground

Buffalo Campground

Friday, August 14

Apache National Forest

Greer Campground

Bridge over Hall Creek

Bog Creek Campground

Town of McNary

Sitgreaves National Forest

Pine Top Campground

Lakeside Campground

Saturday, August 15 — Coconino National Forest

- Lake Mary Campground
- Schnevely Hill Picnic Area
- Manzanita Campground
- Harding Spring
- Pine Flat Campground
- Grand Canyon Campgrounds

Sunday, August 16 — Grand Canyon National Park Recreation Areas

Monday, August 17 — Coconino National Forest

- Mormon Lake Area
  - Dairy Springs Campground
  - Double Springs Campground
  - Tomblers Lodge
  - Anderson Mesa
- Mack's Crossing on East Clear Creek
- Mogollon Rim Road
- Sycamore Campground

Tuesday, August 18 — Coconino National Forest

- Seven Springs Campground
- Cave Creek Campground
- Ashdale Ranger Station
- Phoenix City Park (16,000 acres)

REGION 5.

Wednesday, August 19 — San Bernardino National Forest

- Cajon Ranger Station
- Lytle Creek Ranger Station
- Warm Springs Campground
- Shady Nook Picnic Area

Thursday, August 20 — Angeles National Forest

- Oaks Campground (in San Gabriel Canyon)
- Santa Anita Ranger Station
- Arroyo Seco Ranger Station
- Arroyo Seco Campground
- Angeles Crest Highway
- Red Box (on Angeles Crest Highway)

Friday, August 21 — Inyo National Forest

- Forest Entrance on Whitney Portal Road
- Whitney Portal Campground
- Whitney Portal Special Use Area (Summer Homes)
- Rock Creek Canyon (Iris Meadow Campground)
- Shady Rest Campground

Saturday, August 22

Mono National Forest

Ridgeport Ranger Station

Stanislaus National Forest

Sonora Pass

Baker Station Campground

Herring Creek Lake Area

Pine Crest Lake

Sunday, August 23

Stanislaus National Forest

Tuolume Ranger Station

Yosemite National Park

Monday, August 24

Eldorado National Forest

Lumber Yard Campground

Lumber Yard Ranger Station

Carson Pass Forest Highway

Maiden's Grave

Tragedy Springs

Silver Lake

Silver Lake Campground

Kirkwood Lake Campground

Twin Lakes Campground

Woods Lake Campground

Carson Pass

Kit Carson Monument

Inter-Forest Boundary Marker between Eldorado National Forest and Mono National Forest

Monday, August 24 — Eldorado National Forest - Continued

Carson Pass

Pioneer Names on Ledges

Hope Valley Campground

Tuesday, August 25 — Eldorado National Forest

Eldorado Campground

Al Tahoe Special Use Area (Summer Homes)

Bay View Campground

Bliss Memorial State Park (on Emerald Bay)

Eldorado National Forest

Echo Summit Special Use Area

Echo Lake (Approach to Special Use Area)

Pyramid Campground

"39 Mile" Campground

Pacific Ranger Station

Friday, August 28 — Prairie Creek State Park

REGION 6

Saturday, August 29 — Siskiyou National Forest

Entrance Portal

Gasquet Ranger Station

Cedar Forest Camp

Patrick Creek Forest Camp

Redwood Ranger Station

Grayback Forest Camp

Sunday, August 20 — Rogue River National Forest

- Crater Lake Highway
- Natural Bridge (over Rague River)
- Large Specimen Sugar Pine (on Crater Lake Highway)
- Union Creek Forest Camp
- Union Creek Ranger Station

Crater Lake National Park

Deschutes National Forest

- Diamond Lake Recreation Area
- Mt. Belknap

Monday, August 31 — Willamette National Forest

- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp
- McKenzie Bridge Highway

Wednesday, September 2 — Mount Hood National Forest

- Mt. Hood Timber Line Lodge
- Camp Creek Campground
- Government Camp
- Zigzag Ranger Station

Friday, September 4 — Mt. Baker National Forest

- Heather Meadows (Mt. Baker Lodge Site)
- Mt. Baker Highway
- Kulshan Ridge
- Mt.Baker Picnic Area
- Galena Forest Camp
- Silver Fir Forest Camp
- Douglas Fir Forest Camp

Sunday, September 6 — Snoqualmie National Forest

- Forest Entrance
- Dalles Recreation Area
- Silver Springs Recreation Area

Ranger National Park (Campgrounds)

Snoqualmie National Forest

- Bridge over American River
- Soda Springs Forest Camp
- Naches Ranger Station

Monday, September 7 — Chelan National Forest

- Lake Chelan Recreation Area
  - 25 Mile Creek Dock
  - Big Creek Camp
  - Lucerne Hotel Site
  - Stehekin Ranger Station
  - Mitchell Creek Campground
  - Chelan Ranger Station Site

REGION 1.

Wednesday, September 9 — Kaniksu National Forest

- Sullivan Lake Campground (Upper end of Lake)
- Sullivan Lake Campground (Lower end of Lake)
- Priest Lake
  - Reeder Bay Campground
  - Luby Bay Campground

Thursday, September 10

Kaniksu National Forest

Sand Point Ranger Station

Coeur-d'Alene National Forest

Yellowstone Trail (Forest Entrance)

Mullan Monument

Kingston Ranger Station

Shoshone Picnic Area

Cabinet National Forest

Savenac Nursery

Lookout Pass (Inter-Forest Boundary Monument)

Friday, September 11

Helena National Forest

McDonald Campground

McDonald Pass Highway

State Highway Maintenance Station (Storage Bin)

Saturday, September 12

Helena National Forest

Medicine Springs Campground

REGION 4.

Salmon National Forest

Twin Creeks Campground

Sunday, September 13 — Salmon National Forest

- Cougar Campground

Challis National Forest

- Garden Creek Ranger Station
- Clayton Ranger Station
- Sunbeam Hot Springs
- Stanley Lake

Monday, September 14 — Sawtooth National Forest

- Forest Entrance
- Red Fish Lake
- Rocky Mountain Club (Patented Land)
- Petit Lake Campground
- Alturas Lake Campground
- Galena Summit
- Prairie Creek
- Baker Creek

Wednesday, September 16 — Wasatch National Forest

- Forest Entrance (in Mill Creek Canyon)
- Box Elder Picnic Area
- Porter Fork Special Use Area (Summer Homes)
- Maple Grove Picnic Area
- Mill Creek Guard Station
- Brighton Picnic Area and Campground (in Big Cottonwood Canyon)
- Brighton Community

Sunday, September 26 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Monday, September 27 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wednesday, September 29 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thursday, September 17	Powell National Forest
	Tropic Reservoir
	Red Canyon Campground
	Bryce Canyon National Monument
Friday, September 18	Dixie National Forest
	Forest Entrance - Panguitch
	Aspen Mirror Lake
	Duck Creek Campground
	Navajo Lake Campground
	Strawberry Point
	Zion National Park

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

More people are visiting the forests as further development of recreation areas is made. The construction of good roads and the development of motor transportation has made accessible many remote areas and has brought about a very marked increase in the number of visitors who are seeking outlets for recreational activity in the National Forests.

The progress made in landscape and recreational planning during the short period of time since attention has been focused upon this kind of work in the Forest Service generally, is to be highly commended, not only because of the excellent quality of work which in many parts of the National Forests is being accomplished by the small group of men, technically trained in landscape architecture and in recreation work; but also because of the effective way in which those responsible for the administration of the work in landscape and recreational development have handled the responsibilities which have fallen upon their shoulders in this new and important phase of Forest Service activity.

Almost without exception the volume of work in planning and supervision is far in excess of the available personnel qualified to perform the necessary service. Not only is it highly desirable that thorough planning be done, but it is almost equally as necessary that qualified technical men be available to perform the necessary work of supervision. The best of plans may go completely awry because of the lack of proper supervision.

The Nucleus of a permanent group of qualified and technically trained landscape architects is now employed in the landscape and recreational planning program, together with other men having a specialized knowledge of the problems of recreation. In view of the emergency appointments it seems desirable that the question of creating a permanent organization to be responsible for this part of the work ought to be given early and definite consideration.

I have observed occasionally a tendency which fortunately is now decreasing, to design and construct a quantity of facilities rather than to concentrate upon a permanent quality of design and construction in those features which are being developed for recreation use. It is strongly recommended that permanency of design and construction be one of the first considerations in order that the future maintenance and replacement costs may be reduced to a minimum.

In fact the future maintenance problems, in view of the probable decrease in appropriations, will present a difficult situation. This should not be made more difficult through the construction of facilities, and the development of areas beyond the point where, on the bais of any reasonable analysis of maintenance costs, funds adequate for the proper maintenance will not be available.

With the exception of an isolated instance to be seldom found, there is an excellent understanding of the more efficient results which can be procured through a full colloborative effort in solving those problems of landscape and recreational planning. Representatives of other professions should be called upon for assistance in solving landscape and recreational problems and landscape and recreational planners should be called upon for advice and assistance in road development and the location and appearance of structures.

- STRUCTURES -

ITINERARY

STRUCTURES

STRUCTURES

The types of structures with which this report is concerned, are mainly those which are constructed in connection with campgrounds, picnic areas and other recreation areas, mostly to provide some form of shelter or convenience. As a result of observations made during the recent inspection trip, in the summer of 1936, it is evident that much progress is being made in an effort to secure individuality of design, appropriate to the surroundings in which these structures are located. The necessity for adopting a type of design which is appropriate to the forest surroundings and especially to the specific kinds of topography in which some of the structures are to be erected, cannot be emphasised too strongly. In fact the structure, with few exceptions, ought not to be a dominating or a contrasting element in the immediate landscape composition.

There are occasional instances in which a single plan has been used for shelters constructed in different parts of the forest, resulting in a "monotony" of design which should, by all means, be avoided.

In areas where large timber exists, the structure whether it be a shelter, toilet, or other building ought to be designed with a character which is appropriate to this type of timber. On the other hand, in areas where ledge out-crop and large boulders prevail, the materials of construction may be of stone, or a combination of stone and wood.

The problem of selecting an appropriate color for the exterior of amy structure is one which deserves much further careful study. One problem is presented in the white birch growth of New England and another problem of a quite different kind is presented in the large timber of California, Washington and Oregon.

With few exceptions the procedure of using a stain of a desirable shade of brown, seems to produce the best results. Two of the formulaewhich have been very successful are the following:

3 parts of Pine Tar Oil, P.T. #101
1 part of Pine-O-Sote, P.T. # 90
Add to this 1 part of Kerosene Oil.
Keep mixture well stirred while using. This formula was developed by Mr. Whitehead of the Florida State Forest Service, and is used very successfully in Region #8.

10 parts boiled Linseed Oil
2 parts turpentine
1 part burnt umber (ground in oil)
This mixture is measured by volume. This formula is one which was developed by Mr. John W. Spencer and is used with considerable success in Region #2.

It is evident that some further study should be given to the problem of establishing a proper relationship between the floor grade of any structure, and the existing ground on which the structure is erected, in order to

procure a proper effect of having the structure "tie" to the ground. It is always necessary, especially where wood floors are used, to keep these floors at a proper distance above the ground. There is some danger, particularly as shown in photograph #326,879, of getting the floor elevation too high in relation to the surrounding grade.

The problem of developing appropriate planting masses adjacent to the base of any shelter or toilet building is always an important problem, and one which, in the majority of instances, is not sufficiently studied. The absence of adequate planting of native materials is apt to produce a rather "barren" effect, which can so easily be overcome by a small amount of plant materials.

326915

Ocala National Forest (R-8);- Juniper Springs Recreation Area.
Detail of a very excellently designed shelter with a registration booth combined. The logs in this building are stained in accordance with the following formula:

3 parts of Pine Tar Oil, PT #101; 1 Part of Pine-O-Sote, PT #90;
Add to this, 1 Part of Kerosene Oil;
Keep Mixture well stirred while using.

The location is rather too open and lacks the attractive setting of the structure illustrated below.

A. D. Taylor - June 21, 1936.

326879

Nantahala National Forest (R-8);- Van Hook Campground.
Detail of a simple, and very appropriate type of shelter with registration booth located in one corner of this campground. The roof of this shelter might well have been lowered at least 12 inches in order to overcome the "stilted" effect and to produce a more natural relationship between the structure and the surrounding ground. Note the rather interesting texture of the roof.

A. D. Taylor - June 17, 1936.

331753

Fish Creek Pond Camp (New York State).
Detail of one corner of the ranger's office and residence, showing the use of wavy-edged siding in order to procure a more informal and coarse texture to the surfaces of the building. This siding produces the most desirable effect when stained a natural wood color. (See also photograph No. 331754.)

A. D. Taylor - August 1, 1936.

331754

Fish Creek Pond Camp Site.
General view of the combined office and residence for the ranger who has charge of the campground and picnic area. This type structure is very interesting and is appropriate to forested locations.
A. D. Taylor - August 1, 1936.

332059

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Union Creek Forest Camp.
Detail of a structure, the combined use of which is for a toilet building and a registration booth. This type of "dual" use is not desirable. The tendency of the bark of most logs to peal off after a few years initiates the general recommendation not to use unpealed logs.
A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

331796

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Custer State Park, Grizzly Bear Campground.

General view of shelter building, the design of which is almost "overdone." It is rare that on any campground there is justification for the erection of shelters involving such monumental masses of stone masonry construction. The result accomplished does not justify the abnormal expenditure for any specific structure of this kind. An equally pleasing effect may be procured by preserving the buttress effect and using not more than one-half of the quantity of stone used in this structure. A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

332119

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Soda Springs Forest Camp.

Detail of excellently designed shelter building, the setting for which should be improved by planting of native shrubs around the ends of the building. The balustrade is not as well designed as the rest of the structure, in that the very thin balusters are so small and numerous, that they are not in character with the ruggedness of the remainder.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

332086

Mount Baker National Forest (R-6);- Silver Fir Campground.
Detail of a well located and excellently designed campground shelter. In these regions of heavy snowfall, it is necessary to take extra precautions to reenforce the roof supports to avoid damage during the winter. The texture of the roof would be more pleasing if thicker shingles or shakes were used.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

331806

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Custer State Park, Grizzly Bear Campground.
General view of an interesting shelter constructed upon this area. The design is substantial and appropriate. It also has a unique character, created by the careful selection of the timber used in the corner supports and in the enclosing balustrade, as well as by the rustic texture of the roof.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331939

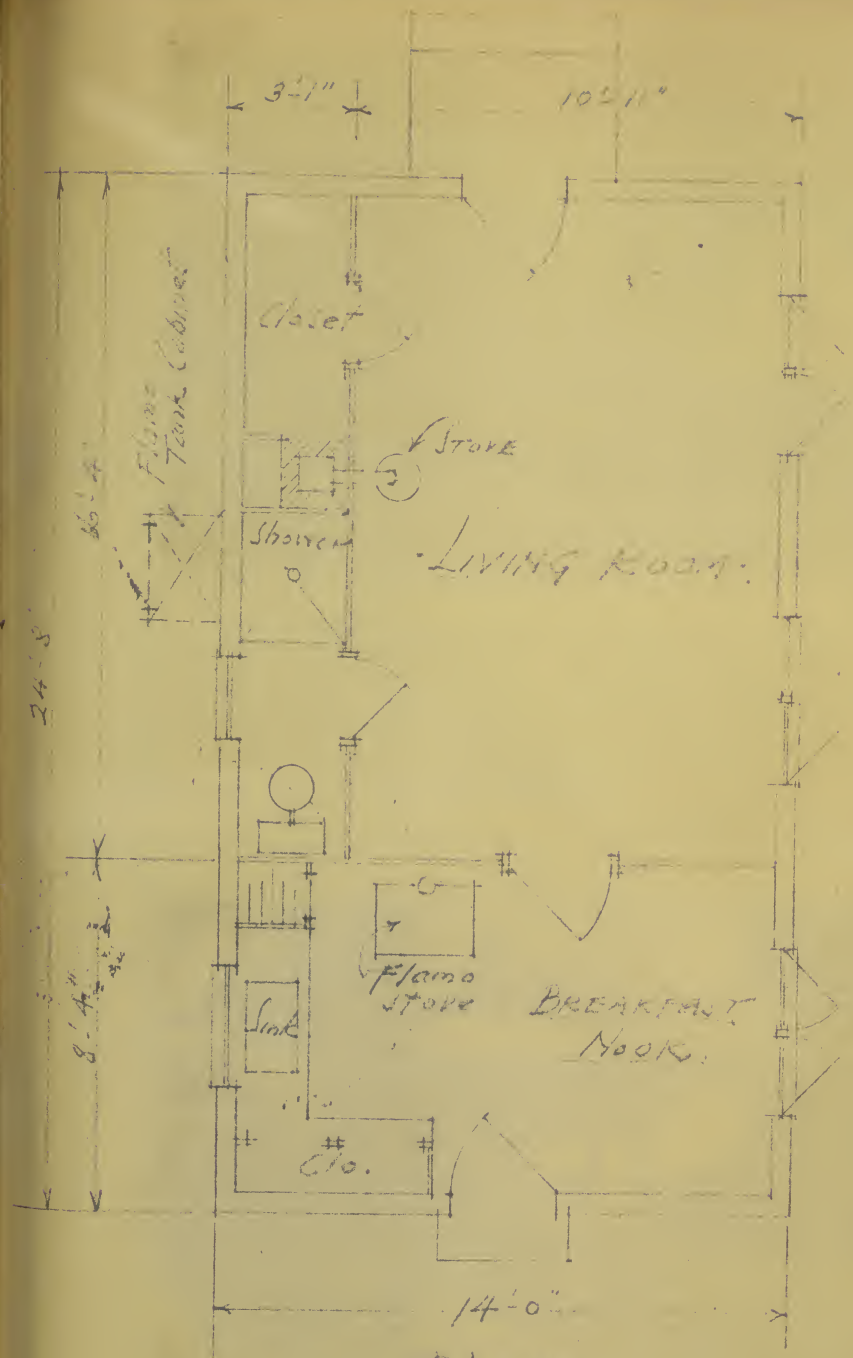
Grand Canyon, Arizona (R-3).
Detail of one of the attractive cottages in Grand Canyon National Park. These structures are stained in a natural brown color. They are most pleasing in exterior design and practical in floor plan. The small "appendage" on the side of the cabin is a cabinet in which to house two tanks of "Flamo" used in the kitchen stove.

A. D. Taylor - August 16, 1936.

331661

Ocala National Forest (R-8);- Deer Lake Organization Camp.
Detail of a typical structure of a simple and appropriate type, to be used for sleeping purposes. There are twelve bunks (upper and lower) in each of these buildings.

A. D. Taylor - June 22, 1936.



PLAN.

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

GRAND CANYON NAT'L PARK.
HOUSEKEEPING CABIN.
TO ACCOMPANY PHOTOGRAPH NO 251969

332099

Mt. Baker National Forest (R-6);- Galena Forest Camp.
General view showing the shelter and the area beyond, on which an artificial pond is to be developed. The design of this shelter seems to be very good but the stone fireplace feature in the center of the structure greatly restricts the usable space within the shelter. It is desirable that a small amount of planting be done around the base to improve the landscape setting for this structure.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

331761

Lafayette Campground;- State Park, New Hampshire.
Detail showing unusual and very interesting supports adopted for some of the large tables in the lodge.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

327024

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);-
Zigzag Ranger Station.

The stone masonry base on which this attractively designed mail box is setting, should be made less severe by a proper planting of shrubs and vines which will partly cover the stone.

A. D. Taylor - July 3, 1936.

332170

Sawtooth National Forest (R-4);- Rocky Mountain Club
(on Patented Land).

General view showing a group of attractive cottages constructed in connection with this club. Good proportion, excellent details, and true primitive character make them an integral part of this site.

A. D. Taylor - September 14, 1936.

- BRIDGES -

BRIDGES

This discussion is concerned with all types of vehicular bridges constructed in the national forests and the foot bridges which are so many times necessary over the small streams and gulleys in campgrounds, picnic areas and other recreational areas.

Vehicular Bridges:

The vehicular bridge constructed on forest highways can in general be constructed equally well of reinforced concrete, stone masonry, or timber. The conventional reinforced concrete structure should be avoided wherever possible. In its place the vehicular bridge should be appropriately designed, using as materials of construction, either timber or stone masonry or a combination of the two. Some of the regions have given much more study to this problem than have other regions. There is, however, a growing appreciation of the importance of adopting a design using the type of material that fits into the national forest surroundings.

The appearance of vehicular bridges could be made more attractive if there might be a closer collaborative effort in all instances between the Division of Engineering and the Division of Recreation and Lands. There are several instances scattered in the different Regions where a close cooperation between the representatives of the profession normally engaged in planning such structure have produced more appropriate structures.

In those sections of the country where planting of native materials can be done to good advantage, I recommend that more consideration be given to the appropriate planting around the abutments of the bridges.

Foot Bridges:

Materials most appropriate for the construction of foot bridges are stone masonry and timber. Of these two materials, timber construction is by far the most generally used.

Some of the important factors to be considered in the appropriate design of foot bridges are brought out in the following photographs. In the majority of locations the foot bridge constructed of timber is the logical answer to the problem. There are occasional locations where a stone masonry construction is the ideal solution.

The details of design for any foot bridge should be in scale with the purpose for which the bridge is to be used; that is the amount of traffic using the footbridge, the size of stream which the foot bridge spans and the elevation of the foot bridge above the water level.

In the design of any foot bridge the detail of the guard rail along the side of the bridge is equally as important as any other part of the foot bridge. The rail should be simple and rugged and kept rather low in height. There arises the question occasionally as to whether or not there shall be a rail on one side of the bridge, or a rail on both sides of the bridge. If the floor of the foot bridge is well above the water level of the stream, a rail on both sides of the bridge is essential for safety.

326982

Hiawatha National Forest (R-9);- Indian River Campground and Picnis Area

General view of foot-bridge in process of construction across the Indian River. This bridge seems to be somewhat more massive than is necessary for use only as a foot-bridge leading to a trail on the other side of the river.

A. D. Taylor - June 29, 1936.

326983

Hiawatha National Forest (R-9);- Indian River Campground and Picnic Area

A view of the side of the foot-bridge shown in photograph No. 326982. This bridge is designed to have more of the appearance of a bridge for vehicular traffic than a simple bridge for pedestrian traffic.

A. D. Taylor - June 29, 1936.

332148

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Silver Springs Recreation Area. Detail of footbridge, on which the proportions are somewhat too large for the small stream which is spanned. The use of this bridge for foot traffic does not justify these dimensions. The rails appear more as wheel guards for vehicles than for pedestrian use.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

332149

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Silver Springs Recreation Area. Detail of a well designed footbridge, spanning the large stream in this campground.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

331780

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Haselrodt Picnic Area.

A very simple and appropriate footbridge which would have been improved by using heavier rails. The picture also shows the manner in which the beavers have increased the depth of the water by adding to the dam which had been constructed. (See photograph No. 331779.)

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

332180

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon

Detail of an excellently designed footbridge across the small stream. On small footbridges where the height above the surface of the water is not more than three or four feet, these bridges may be made more informal by omitting the rail on one side.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

331874

Medicine Bow National Forest (R-2);- Libby Creek Campground.

Detail of an interesting footbridge across the small stream. In such bridges, it is often desirable to create a more primitive effect and yet perfectly safe by removing one of the rails entirely. In this instance, the rail on the upstream side of the bridge might be removed.

A. D. Taylor - August 10, 1936.

332064

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Union Creek Forest Camp. General view of a well located and well designed timber footbridge across the stream. A few low shrubs planted at the abutments of the bridge would complete the appearances of this structure.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

331925

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Bridge over Hall Creek (3 miles north of Greer).

In an area where an abundant supply of stone is available, it seems desirable that stone masonry should be used in preference to the reenforced concrete shown in this photograph, and it also seems desirable to use logs or hewed timber in natural wood color rather than sawed lumber painted white.

A. D. Taylor - August 14, 1936.

331986

Inyo National Forest (R-5);- Whitney Portal Road.

General view showing bridge of timber construction, with reenforced concrete foundations. In this area where there is an abundance of stone, a bridge designed of stone masonry construction would seem to be a more logical solution to this problem. An alternate design might be that of adopting stone masonry construction for the foundation, with a superstructure of hewn timber properly stained.

A. D. Taylor - August 20, 1936.

331909

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Water Canyon Road.

General view of the bridge carrying the highway over the stream bed, shown in photograph No. 331910. It is most desirable that a more appropriate design be adopted for bridges constructed in these important locations. A rustic timber guard rail, similar to that shown in photographs No. 331867 and No. 331795, would be more appropriate to the forest surroundings.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331910

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Water Canyon Road.

See comments contained under photograph No. 331909. Stone masonry abutments on which to rest the superstructure of the bridge would also be more appropriate to the forest surroundings, in this location.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331954

Tonto National Forest (R-3);- Seven Springs Campground and Picnic Area.

This type of bridge design used in this location as a temporary feature is entirely acceptable. It is not, however, an appropriate design for any permanent structure in forest surroundings. The stone masonry rip-rap protects the banks against erosion during the periods of heavy rainfall. The design of this wall on either side of the stream would be more appropriate if the stone coping constructed of small boulders was omitted and the top of the wall not finished in a definite and regular line.

A. D. Taylor - August 18, 1936.

331867

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Tinon Picnic Area.

Detail of an attractive and an appropriate bridge across the stream, marking the entrance of this picnic area. All of the automobile parking ought to be confined to the general area where the two automobiles are now standing in the middle foreground instead of allowing the cars to drive through the area.

A. D. Taylor - August 9, 1936.

331795

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Grizzly Bear Campground.
(Designs by State Park Division, National Park Service.)

Bridge across stream, leading into campground area. A very effective rustic design, most appropriate in the national forests.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

326917

Ocala National Forest (R-8);- Juniper Springs.

Detail of a most attractive stone masonry footbridge, spanning the small stream which flows from Juniper Springs. The barren effect of the newly constructed stone masonry can be very much relieved by the planting of vines and other native material at either end of the bridge.

A. D. Taylor - June 21, 1936.

326851

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Bent Creek Road.

An excellent example of a stone masonry bridge; unusually well adapted to the natural forest surroundings. Bridges of this type of design, when practical in construction for any specific location, are much preferable to the conventional reenforced concrete deck bridge. This bridge has a span of approximately 20 feet.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

326852

Pisgah National Borest (R-8);- Bent Creek Road.

A charming natural stream which is spanned by the stone masonry bridge illustrated in photograph No. 326851. A reenforced concrete deck bridge would be entirely inappropriate to this kind of forest landscape composition.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

- BATHHOUSES -

BATHHOUSES

Wherever a bathing beach is developed, it is essential that bathhouses be provided. The design of bathhouse will depend upon the following factors:

A. Intensity of use of water area for bathing.

B. Use of bathhouse as a storage place for clothes, thus requiring the services of an attendant or special locker facilities.

C. Necessity for toilet facilities within the bathhouse structure.

D. Provision of shower facilities in the bathhouse.

E. Degree of prominence given to the structure in the landscape.

It is never practical where there is considerable use of the bathing beach, to construct a bathhouse without including in it the necessary toilet facilities. It seems that bathers will not respect a bathhouse which is not provided with these facilities.

Where there is considerable use of the bathing beach, it seems that the more practical solution is one in which the bathhouse becomes a dominating element, directly related, and as a definite part of the bathing beach. On areas which are primarily for campground and picnic use, with the use of any bathing beach a very minor consideration, the bathhouse use primarily for changing clothes should not be in a conspicuous and dominating location.

I recommend that some procedure be adopted in order to procure definite information which will be useful in determining the extent to which bathhouse facilities should be provided in any specific area. The following is a suggested outline of items on which information should be gathered:

A. Average length of time required

(1) For women to change from street clothes to bathing suits, and

(2) For men to change from street clothes to bathing suits.

B. Average length of time required

(1) For women to change from bathing suit to street clothes, and

(2) For men to change from bathing suit to street clothes.

C. A graph showing the period during the day when the bathhouse is most intensively used

(1) For disrobing purposes

(2) For dressing purposes

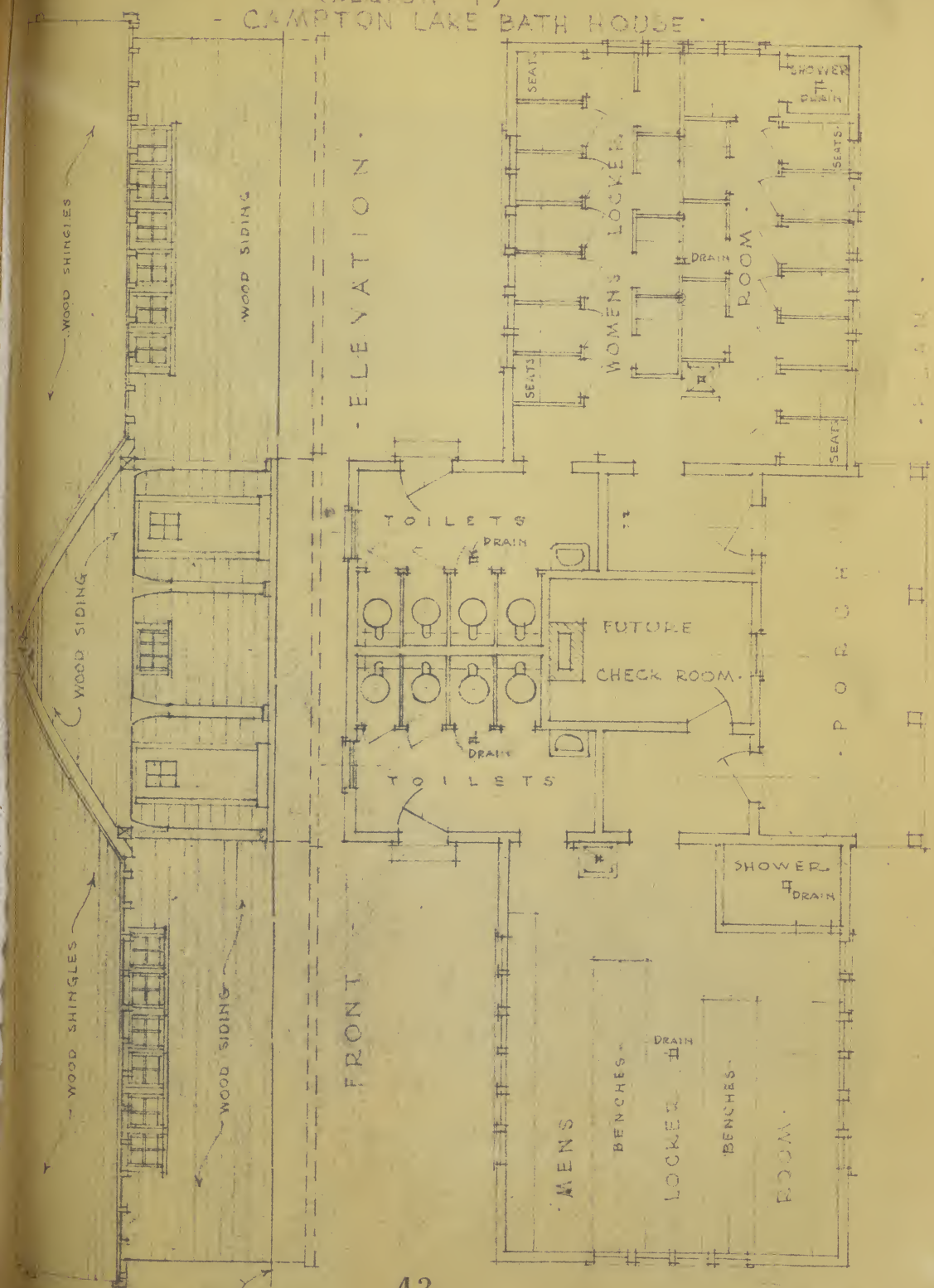
D. No. of users

The simplicity of design so desirable for bathhouse structures is being adopted throughout the forest service region as is indicated by the photographs which follow these comments.

The maintenance of bathhouses is of great importance in order to preserve the best possible sanitary conditions. The design of the structure is in this respect an important factor. There should be a maximum of light and ventilation introduced into the design and the floor should preferably be of concrete, with the foundation walls carried from 8 to 12 inches above the surface of the finished floor. This detail of design provides opportunity to thoroughly scrub the floors and yet keep moisure away from the wood of the side walls.

It is further desirable that the surface of the concrete floor should not be made too smooth, in order to present a slippery condition. At frequent intervals the floor of any bathhouse should be thoroughly scrubbed with a dilute solution of carbolic acid or similar disinfectant. The interior partitions and walls should be kept of a light color and painted with enamel paint in order to facilitate the work of washing the walls.

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST
(REGION 7)
- CAMPTON LAKE BATH HOUSE -



PLAN AND ELEVATION TO ACCOMPANY PHOTOGRAPH NO. 331743 -

TRACED FROM DRAWING NO. L-8K REGION 7

331743

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Campton Lake.

Detail of partially constructed bath house, the floor plan and interior arrangement of which is excellently planned for this use.

A. D. Taylor - August 1, 1936.

327006

J. W. Wells State Park;- Michigan.

General view of a large bathhouse used by men and women in this area. This type of structure is acceptable. It does not seem desirable that such a structure should be painted in the manner that the frames of the doors and windows in this building are painted. The simplicity of the design in this building would be greatly improved if no strong contrast of color were used.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

332138

Kaniksu National Forest (R-1);- Sullivan Lake Campground.
(at lower end of lake).

Detail of bathhouse which is well designed and excellently located. The structure is covered with a brown stain. The foundation is well designed to protect the base of the building and yet not be conspicuous. The setting for this building could be greatly improved by the addition of some well selected native shrubs.

A. D. Taylor - September 9, 1936.

326891

Nantahala National Forest (R-9);- Raburn Beach Picnic Area.

Detailed photograph of a very attractive and appropriate small bathhouse which is used in this area (one for men and one for women). Although constructed of sawed lumber, it is of good appearance by being stained and possessing a very rough textured roof.

A. D. Taylor - June 18, 1936.

331847

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Steamboat Rock Picnic Area.

Detail of a well designed small bathhouse, constructed in this picnic area to provide facilities for those who use the swimming pool.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

BULLETIN BOARDS
- AND -
REGISTER BOOTHS

BULLETIN BOARDS
AND
REGISTERING BOOTHS

There seems to be some question in different parts of the Forest Service concerning the pracitcal value of bulletin boards and registering booths, especially registering booths.

On the larger recreation areas, and more especially on campgrounds the bulletin board is an indispensable feature. In fact, I am of the opinion that an appropriately designed and properly located bulletin board should be constructed on every important campground, because of the necessity for providing a means of making available to the users of these larger campgrounds those regulations controlling the use of the area and other useful information with reference to educational activities and other activities.

The registering booth, which is a quite different problem, has in the minds of some forest supervisors little if any value. In view of the existing difference of opinion, it seems highly desirable that the reasons for and against the use of the registering booth should be carefully studied and a very complete report compiled at an early date. If it is discovered that the registering booth has the small value held by those who do not favor its use, it should be discontinued as a campground or picnic area facility.

In any event, except on the very large campground and picnic areas, it should not be a conspicuous feature. Whatever its size, it should be located in a proper part of the recreation area and should be appropriately designed to fit into the forest surroundings.

The types of registering booths shown in the following photographs indicate the range of possibilities for the design of this feature.

326887

Nantahala National Forest (R-8);-
Warwoman Dell Picnic Area.

Detail of a simple, rustic and appropriate registration booth, the eaves of which are six inches higher than is essential in this design.
A. D. Taylor - June 18, 1936.

327030

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);-
Camp Creek Campground.

Detail of a small registering booth of interesting proportions and appropriate design. Note the unusual treatment of the roof and the height of the eaves which is not too high as compared with the height of the eaves in photograph No. 326887.

A. D. Taylor - July 4, 1936.

326893

Nantahala National Forest (R-8);- Raburn Beach Picnic Area.

This design is quite simple and appropriate. Compare the height of the eaves in this registration booth with the height of the eaves in photograph No: 326887. Unnecessarily high structures are generally stilted in appearance and are rarely attractive in a forest setting.

A. D. Taylor - June 18, 1936.

327012

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6); - Eagle Creek Campground.

Detail view of a rather unusual registering booth located at the beginning of the trail and at the edge of the intensively used picnic area. This feature is in the process of construction. It is most appropriate for this type of timber area.

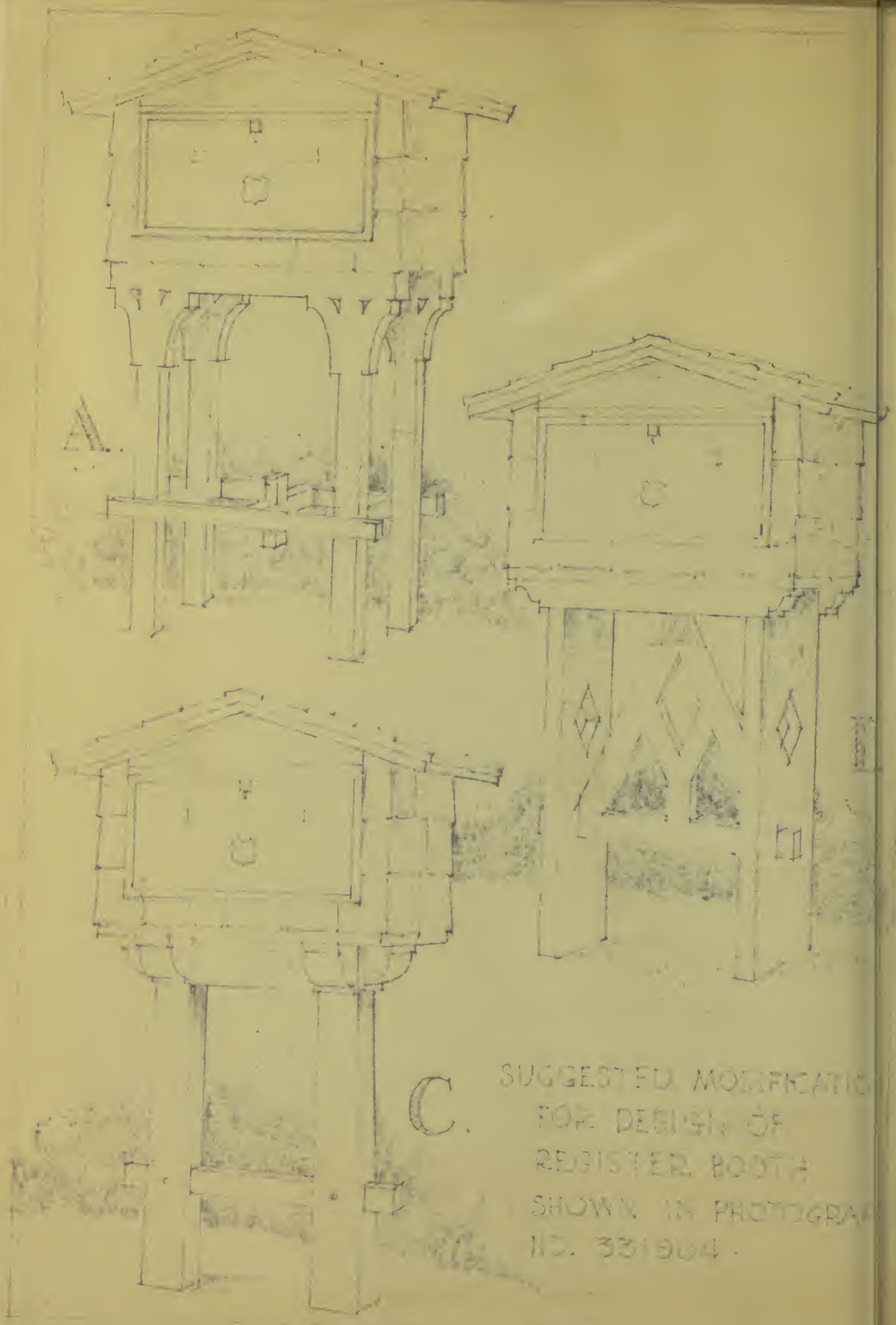
A. D. Taylor - July 2, 1936.

326923

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Boot Lake Campground.

Detail of feature originally designed for use as a bulletin board; but in this instance very appropriately used as a sign marking the entrance to a campground. The simplicity of the "roof" design shown in photograph No. 326978 is more appropriate to this feature than the "flare" at the ends of the "roof" as shown in this photograph. These three photographs (-23, -78, -91) indicate the wide variation of design which may be incorporated in any feature, the details of which are so easily subject to modification. As a sign this would be made more appropriate by modifying the color of the background of the sign to a more neutral tone, brown or gray rather than white.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.


A.
C.
SUGGESTED MODIFICATIO
FOR DESIGN OF
REGISTER BOOTH
SHOWN IN PHOTOGRA
NO. 331904.

331904

Cibola National Forest (R-3).

Detail of a register booth erected on a stump, and typical of many of the register booths in this region. It seems that a more appropriate type of register booth might be procured for these campgrounds and picnic areas by adopting a type of design similar to those shown in some of the accompanying sketches, where the supports are made a part of the design not creating the effect that the booth is merely sitting on top of a stump.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331836

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);-
Spruce Tree Campground.

Detail of a rather unusual type of register booth and bulletin board. The upper portion of the sawed log is hinged so that it can be raised to provide facilities for registering. In locations where native plant materials can be easily transplanted, such a feature should have a background of planting.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331924

Apache National Forest (R-3);-
Greer Campground.

Detail of register booth, showing the register booth immediately in front of a fine specimen tree. Some location other than this should be found for these features, because an unobstructed view of the tree from the campground area is much preferable to the view when obstructed by any feature such as shown in this photograph.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

- SHELTERS -

COMMUNITY SHELTERS FOR CAMPGROUNDS, AND PICNIC AREAS

The variety of climatic conditions, and the problems of practical use according to the customs prevailing in different parts of the country raise a question concerning the location, design and use of shelters on campgrounds and on picnic areas.

The shelter is a necessary facility in those parts of the country where it may be necessary, especially for picnickers, to seek protection from the elements, especially when the recreation season and the rainy season happen to be coincident. Shelters are also desirable in "high country" where an increased enjoyment of fine scenery can be procured through the protection provided by the shelter against high wind. The protection of a shelter is also highly desirable where the hot rays of the midday sun, especially in the southern parts of the country, with very few large trees, make it necessary to seek shade.

The design of shelters, as with the design of other structures, should be appropriate to the natural surroundings as is indicated in some of the following photographs. There should without question be an individuality of design and a definite departure from any adoption of a conventional design used without definite modifications, on a number of recreation areas within a region.

It is my feeling that there may be a tendency to construct community shelters which in reality are not an addition to the naturalness of the forest surroundings and which are not necessary in practical use.

Consideration of the following factors is important in the analysis of this problem:

A. Is a shelter necessary because of protection against certain climatic conditions?

(1) Winds of high velocity in the cooler air of the "high country"

(2) Sudden changes of climatic conditions, especially during the rainy season

(3) Necessity for shade in the arid areas of the south and west where few or no trees are growing on the recreation areas.

B. Is there sufficient community activity to justify the existence of a shelter on any recration area?

C. Because of adverse weather conditions is a shelter containing one or more fireplaces and community stoves desirable?

D. Is it desirable to provide a shelter, in the more open areas, controlling fine views of the surrounding country, to be used by those individuals who enjoy the scenery and who are entitled to this added comfort?

In the design of any shelter, the structure should be "tied" to the ground. An occasional shelter is seen where there is a lack of pleasing relationship between the floor of the shelter and the surrounding ground because the floor is too high above the ground.

331898

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of stone masonry shelter, excellently adapted to the existing topography. The general design of this structure might have been improved if the size of stones had been graded so that the larger stones were confined to the bottom of the shelter and the smaller stones uniformly used in the upper portion of the shelter. The cement joints should not be raked quite so deep, but the structure is excellently located and, in general, is well designed.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331899

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of interior of shelter shown in photograph No. 331898, indicating the arrangement of tables and seats within this structure. This interior arrangement is excellent. In the interior and on the exterior, the masonry construction might have been slightly improved by not raking the joints to the depth shown in this photograph. More evidence of the mortar joints would produce a greater effect of stability in this stone masonry, and the individual stones should be, so far as practical, laid upon a natural bed.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331900

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

General view looking through one of the openings (see photograph No. 331898) in the side of the shelter, showing the general topography of the area covered by a portion of this picnic ground.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331694

Coolidge State Forest;- Vermont

Detail view of shelter constructed of logs and so located that it commands a wonderful view of the mountainside across the valley. The fireplace is located in front of the building. These structures are of most interesting and practical design. The inside dimensions of these shelters are approximately 8 by 12 feet, which provides adequate space for an upper and a lower bunk on either side of the room. Because of occasional heavy rains and cool nights, it is often desirable to construct a fireplace in the rear wall of this shelter.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

331696

Coolidge State Forest;- Vermont.

General view of the camp stove or fireplace and the table located in front of the shelter shown in photograph No. 331694. Note the view which is available from this shelter. Shelters should always be so oriented that the visitors may be able to obtain the best views.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

332068

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp. General view of one of the attractive shelters erected in a camp unit facing upon the river bank. These shelters are very popular with the campers. The construction of these shelters is not advisable except where there is a definite need for them.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332069

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp. Detail showing the camp life during the morning hours in one of the shelters such as is shown in photograph No. 332068. In front of this shelter there is a very well designed combination stove and fireplace. See photograph No. 332070. The inside measurements of this shelter are: Depth 11' 6", Width 8' 5".

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

331911

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Middle Blue Campground.
Detail of typical shelter constructed in some of the campgrounds in this region. The warming fire is located approximately 7' to 8' from the front line of the shelter. Such shelters should be oriented so that the prevailing wind does not blow the smoke from the fireplace toward the shelter. A combination warming fire and camp stove is the most desirable type of fireplace, in this situation. A fireplace constructed in the middle of the back of the shelter is also a good design for these shelters.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331912

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Middle Blue Campground.
Detail showing side of shelter, illustrated in photograph No. 331911. These shelters are excellently designed and well adapted to the purpose for which they are planned. The dimensions of the shelter are as follows: Length, 9 feet; depth, 7 feet; (foregoing are inside measurements). Height to top of ridge, 7 feet; height of rear, 4 feet.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331922

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Greer Campground.

Detail of camp unit in which a small tent, erected in the foreground, is used as a storage place for wood, because of the frequent rains during parts of the recreation season. The warming fire should not be at a greater distance than 7 to 8 feet from the front of the shelter.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331915

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Blue Crossing Campground.

Detail of an excellently designed shelter with the warming fire located in front of the shelter. See photograph No. 331911.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331945

Coconino National Forest (R-3);- Manzanita Campground.

One of the earlier types of shelters erected on some of the campgrounds in this region for use by small groups as a rain shelter, and also for camping by any camper who does not have a tent. The dimensions are as follows: width across front, 5 feet; depth from front to back, 7 feet; height to top of gable, 9 to 10 feet. The height is too great and creates a stilted effect.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936.

332078

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

General view of the rear and side of one of the attractive and appropriately designed shelters, the sides of which are of rough log slabs and the roof of which is of hand split shakes, all of which add greatly to the informal and rustic effect of this structure.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

331888

Santa Fe National Forest (R-3);- Paliza Campground & Picnic Area.

Detail of fireplace structure at the back of the shelter. This kind of a stone masonry structure is quite out of proportion with the shelter and produces the effect of attaching a shelter to a fireplace, rather than of constructing an appropriate fireplace in connection with a shelter. The fireplace should be much smaller and, when properly constructed, it is a real asset during rainy weather.

A. D. Taylor - August 11, 1936.

- TOILETS -

TOILETS

The buildings constructed for this use are generally, well located and appropriately designed. There are in many areas older types of toilet buildings which from the standpoint of design, location, and appropriate appearance, ought to be replaced by the types of buildings which are now being designed and constructed, as rapidly as the appropriations for this work will permit.

Wherever it is possible to do so, the floors of toilets ought to be of concrete construction, with a concrete raised curb around the exterior walls, extending approximately twelve (12) inches above the finished floor. This detail of design will reduce the labor necessary to properly maintain the interior of these structures and preserve the desired sanitary conditions.

Ventilation and light in every toilet building are essential and every effort should be made to provide these features, to the maximum degree, in keeping with the practical use of the structure. It is recommended that the interior be painted a light color, to increase the intensity of light in the building.

Wherever running water is available for the installation of faucets and a sink, a wash basin, with soap and paper towels ought to be considered as an essential part of every toilet structure particularly on picnic areas.

During this inspection trip, it was observed that there is an increased need for adequate maintenance of toilet structures, especially on recreation areas where there is considerable use. Toilets which are not properly maintained, are not only a source of possible illness, but also a cause for much unfavorable criticism.

It is generally recommended that the solution of the sanitary problems associated with the construction and use of toilet buildings ought to be a responsibility of the Division of Engineering, inasmuch as these features are of a definite sanitary nature for which the engineer is technically trained to a far better extent than any landscape and recreational planner.

Toilet buildings should be so located that they will be easily visible without being too conspicuous. They should be easily accessible especially on campgrounds where there is night use. A small amount of planting around the foundations of these buildings is generally desirable in order to provide an appropriate and natural setting.

The materials selected for construction are generally stone or wood. The selection of a specific type of material will depend to a large extent upon the topography of the site and the kinds of construction material which are readily available. These structures which are usually small ought to have a definite simplicity of design such as is shown in some of the accompanying photographs.

331687

Green Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Hapgood Pond.

Detail view showing toilet buildings appropriately and conveniently located at the edge of the woods bordering the open meadow area. The design of these structures is simple and effective. This photograph was taken during the progress of construction, and before any base planting of low shrubs had been planted around these structures. A more interesting roof may be had by more irregularly laid shingles or by the use of shakes.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

332189

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Maple Grove Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

Detail of a most attractive toilet structure, well designed and well located. The architectural detail might be simplified by simplifying the detail of the woodwork in the gable end over the door.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

332054

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Grayback Forest Camp.

Detail of an unusual toilet structure, the sides of which are covered with bark. This type of construction will require extra maintenance in order to keep the bark covering in proper condition. There should be a proper masonry foundation under the building and extending four to six inches above ground, to keep the soil moisture away from the wood. The general effect of this structure is excellent in the forest surroundings.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

331717

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

Detail of an attractive toilet structure of simple, straightforward design, carefully located in the existing growth of trees which provides an excellent setting and adequate screening.

A. D.Taylor - July 30, 1936.

332151

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Silver Springs Recreation Area.

Detail of a toilet building, the simplicity in the design of which has been somewhat destroyed by a studied effort to create "something different." With the horizontal members around the base of this structure and the timber frame around the windows removed, and the design thus frankly completed in a simple way, the architectural details of this structure would be greatly improved.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

331811

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Doran Campground.

Detail of a well designed toilet building of rather massive proportions. This structure is well located and is low in height so that the abnormal proportions in the detailed design are not objectionable.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331933

Coconino National Forest (R-3);- Lake Mary Campground.

Detail of an interesting toilet structure of simple and straightforward design. The composition roof is less desirable than a roof of shingles of proper texture. Some low base planting would greatly improve this structure as it seems to be unnecessarily conspicuous in this location.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936.

332181

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

General view of a well designed toilet building. Note the screened opening in the gable end in order to provide additional light for the interior of this structure.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

331990

Inyo National Forest (R-5);- Whitney Portal Road.

Provided funds are available, it is most desirable in locations such as this, adjacent to the highway, to construct stone masonry structures rather than wooden structures as shown in this photograph. A building of stone masonry design in this kind of topography should be adopted. The masonry walls should be constructed of the native stone or bowlders, with batter and a few of the native plants around the foundation.

A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

331961

San Bernardino National Forest (R-5);- Warm Springs Campground.

Detail of an interesting and simple design for a toilet structure in a more or less open area, protected by a well designed lattice fence. Wherever practical, some planting of shrubs should be placed against a structure of this kind and an effort made to grow vines upon the lattice work.

A. D. Taylor - August 19, 1936.

331978

Yosemite National Park.

Detail of a well designed and located toilet building erected along the main highway. This structure has exceedingly pleasing proportions. It may have been more appropriate if stained or painted a neutral brown or gray.

A. D. Taylor - August 23, 1936.

331962

Angeles National Forest (R-5);- San Gabriel Canyon.

Detail of one of the larger and well located toilet buildings of simple and attractive design. The texture of the stone masonry is excellent. Structures of this kind could be improved if, in areas where planting can be done to advantage, native plant materials of the proper kinds are used to create a more attractive and natural setting for these structures.

A. D. Taylor - August 19, 1936.

332049

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Patrick Creek Forest Camp.

Detail of well located and excellently designed stone masonry toilet structure, with a very appropriate texture in the roof. It seems desirable to have more native planting around the foundations of such a structure. In this area, there seems to be an unfortunate use of stones for the purpose of bordering the paths. These stones are also set in rather unnatural positions.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

332178

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

Detail of a well designed toilet structure, with the exception that the rafters ought to be heavier than the two by fours used in this structure. The roof and stonework have excellent texture. A small amount of careful planting would improve the setting for this structure.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

332112

Chelan National Forest (R-6);- Mitchell Creek Campground.

Detail of attractively designed toilet building, well located, on this campground. The mortar joints in the stonework ought to be more evident in order to give the stone masonry a more substantial appearance. Note the effect which the native shrubs give to the structure.

A. D. Taylor - September 7, 1936.

- WELL-HOUSES -

WELL HOUSES AND SPRING HOUSES

The open well and open spring without any covering, making contamination of the water possible should not exist on any recreation area. The source of all water supplies should be so protected that contamination is highly improbable.

The design of any structure protecting drinking water sources should be simple and appropriate to the forest surroundings.

332117

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);-
Soda Springs Forest Camp.

Detail of well house which shelters this unique and attractive spring. This structure is simple and appropriately designed. In order to prevent destruction of ground cover around such features, a definite trail should be constructed to the feature and additional planting should be made if needed.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

331674

Selkirk State Park, New York.

Detail of an interesting shelter which has been constructed over the existing well. Note the plantings of native material which add to the immediate surroundings of this structure.

A. D. Taylor - August 3, 1936.

- AMPHITHEATERS -

AMPHITHEATERS

The extent to which an amphitheater is required on any campground or picnic area should be carefully considered before a decision is reached to design and construct such a feature.

The different kinds of amphitheaters, and "camp fire circles" have been illustrated in the inspection report of last year and additions in this report.

In general, there should be a camp fire circle or an amphitheater or both on all campground and picnic areas of more than average size. Where these recreation areas are usually accessible from the larger centers of population, and especially in parts of the country where the possibility of rain fall during the recreation season is small, these amphitheaters such as are illustrated in the following pages are most desirable. In fact, they are an asset to the recreation area.

The camp fire circle is discussed under this heading because in reality any seating capacity provided for the public in connection with a community camp fire also serves to some extent the same purpose as an amphitheater.

The amphitheater in its turn not only fulfills the requirements supplied by the camp fire circle; but it also provides a more adaptable area for lectures and other activities which require stage space for proper presentation.

Some very excellent amphitheaters have been constructed in parts of Region 4. The experience of this Region with these facilities ought to be further investigated, to determine the extent to which similar features should be constructed in other Regions.

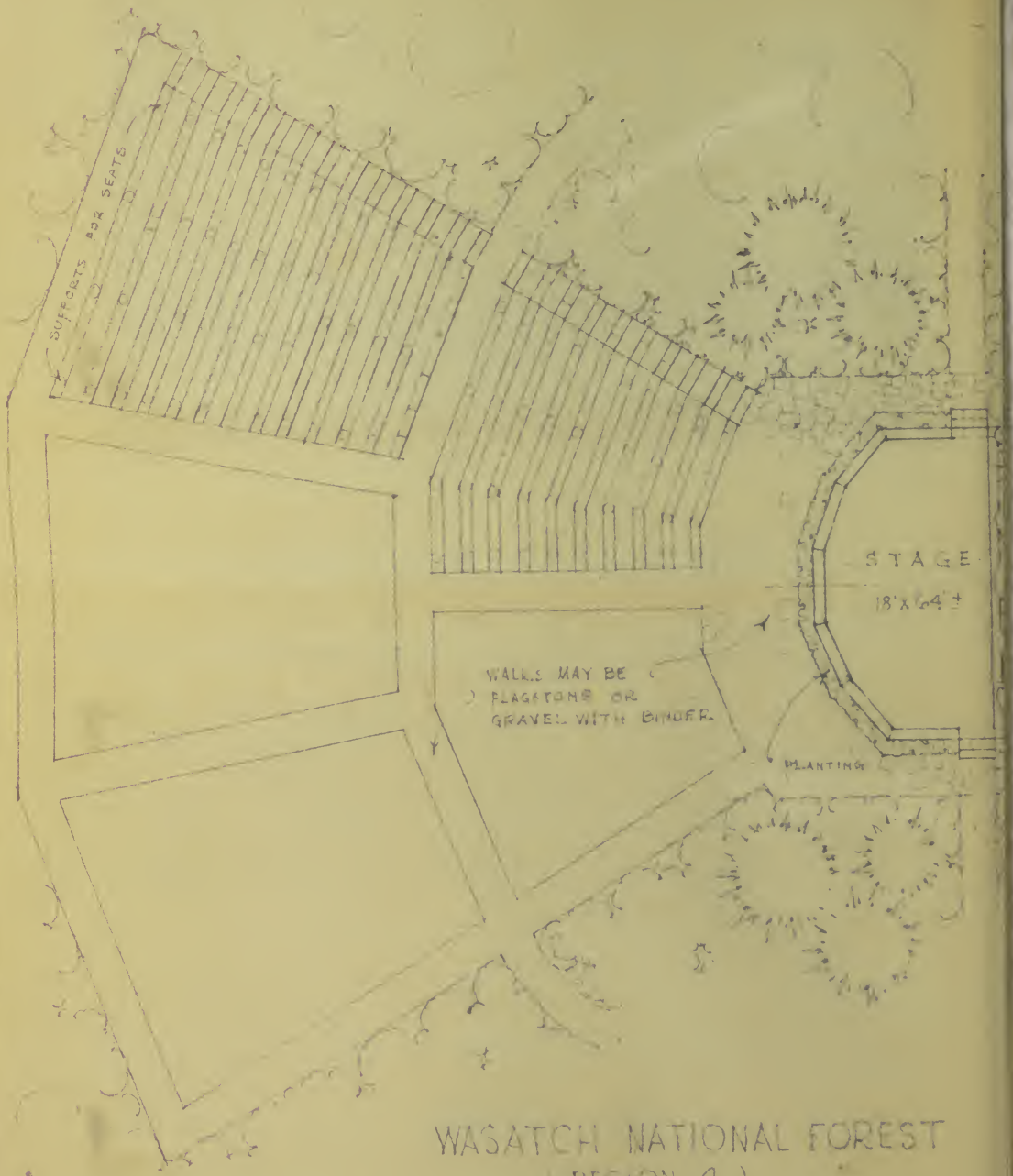
The opportunity for the appropriate development of an amphitheater, requires that the seating capacity be on a slope, and that the area be surrounded by a natural growth of trees. In the development of any amphitheater it is very desirable that the introduction of additional plantings of native material, especially in the sections of the country where such planting can be done to advantage, should be made to give the area as much enclosure as possible.

332184

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

General view of a well designed and constructed amphitheater which receives a great amount of use. Considerable planting of native materials remains to be completed, especially along the sides of this amphitheater to give it the natural setting which it should have. The walk coming from the corner of the stage near the trees should be kept away from the stage in order to provide for a mass of planting at the side of the stage. For other photographs of this amphitheater, see photographs No. 332185 and No. 332186.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.



WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST
(REGION 4)

OUTDOOR AMPITHEATER IN
BOX ELDER PICNIC AREA -

SEE PHOTOGRAPHS NO. 332184,-85,-86.

332185

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

Detail of a portion of the seating area in this amphitheater, showing the log seats and the method of installing these seats. There should be considerable planting of native shrubs along the sides of the amphitheater, to which reference is made in photograph No. 332184. The general design of the seats and other features in this amphitheater is excellent.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

332186

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

Detail view of the stage in this amphitheater, one corner of which is shown in photograph No. 332184. The area around the stage should be restudied in order to provide for a definite frame of native plant materials which will provide this stage with the desired setting.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

- FENCES -

FENCES

In many parts of the National Forests where campgrounds and picnic areas are located within those parts of the forest used for grazing, it is essential to protect the recreation area by a fence in order that the natural growth of grass and other ground cover may develop normally within the campground or picnic area.

The construction of the fence should be simple (generally post and rail type) somewhat similar to the designs shown in the following photographs.

These fences are used not only to keep cattle out of the campgrounds and picnic areas; but they are also used as partial varriers or railings in some areas where there is necessity of protecting the public against possible accidents.

Oftentimes fences are used to define areas for ranger stations and administrative sites. In these locations the detail design of the fence with few exceptions, should conform to the detail design of the ranger station. In some instances it is perfectly acceptable to construct a board fence to be painted white when the buildings are white. In the majority of instances, the fence should be of post and rail construction and either left to weather or stained a natural wood shade.

331785

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Foster Gulch Picnic Area.

In some areas it is necessary to construct a fence in order to keep cattle out of the campground and the picnic area. The above is a detail of a simple and attractive post and rail fence used for this purpose. It has not been stained but has been allowed to weather naturally.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331788

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Silver Mountain Picnic Area.

Detail of post and rail fence constructed along the highway across the frontage of this picnic area to protect it against cattle. This type although less expensive to construct, lacks the fine proportion and interesting effect of the design in photograph No. 331785.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

326873

Nantahala National Forest (R-8);- Dry Falls.

A general view of a very interesting water feature which is approached by a well designed walk bordered with an attractive log guard rail. This approach to the Falls is exceptionally well conceived and constructed.

A. D. Taylor - June 17, 1936.

- CUPBOARDS -

CUPBOARDS

The extent to which cupboards attached to, or separate from the tables should be introduced into campgrounds and picnic areas is one to which further study should be devoted. Cupboards do not seem to be essential on any picnic areas. There are those campers, however, who feel that the cupboard is a highly desirable feature on the campground.

The following photographs, the four general methods of providing "cupboard" space are shown. That method which makes a cupboard, a small facility constructed as a part of the table as in photograph 332004 seems to be the most practical method. The method of constructing a cupboard as an integral part of the table top as shon in photograph 331996 ought to be discouraged, as also should the method whereby the cupboard is attached to a tree, as shown in photograph 331951. If any other solution for the cupboard space is adopted other than that shown in photograph 332004, the erection of a feature such as is shown in photograph 332027 is the method which should be adopted.

The main practical use for any cupboard is that of providing an enclosed space in which foods may be stored and protected against the small animals frequenting the campgrounds.

The independently constructed unit to be used as a cupboard apart from the table, and the type of cupboard constructed on the top of and at one end of the table seem to be an overly conspicuous feature.

332004

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Lumber Yard Campground.

Detail of a table in either end of which a small cupboard is constructed to provide a place for the storage of dishes and a place for protecting food from the squirrels and other animals.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

331996

Angeles National Forest (R-5);- Shady Rest Campground.

Detail of a typical camp unit, showing the intensive and important use of the cupboard which is attached to the individual campground tables. The extent to which cupboards should be provided may raise a rather important question to which further considerable study should be devoted in order to determine the desirable and practical solution for this part of the camping problem.

A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

332027

Bliss Memorial State Park;-
(at Emerald Bay, California).

Detail of a type of cupboard constructed as a separate facility in connection with the camp unit. It is questionable whether the construction of cupboards other than as a part of the picnic table are a desirable feature in the development of the campground, because the practical use of the campground does not seem to justify the addition of man-made facilities of this character as separate units of construction.

A. D. Taylor - August 25, 1936.

331951

Tonto National Forest (R-3);-
Seven Springs Campground and Picnic Area.

A typical camp unit in which a cupboard has been provided. If cupboards are necessary, they should be constructed as a part of the table and never attached to a tree. This type of table is expensive to build and, except in a few locations where rock outcrop dominates, the adoption of this design of stone and concrete should be discouraged in favor of a table constructed of lumber.

A. D. Taylor - August 18, 1936.

- TABLES -

TABLES

The table is an indispensible part of every campground and picnic area. The possibilities for new variations in the design of tables has apparently been almost exhausted. Sufficient study of this problem, and sufficient experimentation with different types of designs have been conducted, so that with a small amount of additional study, definite conclusions and recommendations ought to be made available to the different Forest Service Regions, from which a few types of standard table designs may be accepted.

There are three general types of materials available for construction of tables as follows: (a) boards, (b) logs, and (c) concrete or stone masonry.

A small bulletin could be written upon the problems of design, construction, and location in connection with tables for campgrounds and picnic areas. Such a bulletin should be produced at an early date in order to make definitely available to those who are engaged in this phase of planning, the valuable information and conclusions which have been reached to date by men who have given much study to this problem. In these paragraphs, attention is being called only to some of the more important factors, as observed during the trip of inspection.

These factors are summarized as follows:

1. Location of tables. The question of whether or not the tables should be located in the sun, or in partial or complete shade, for use at certain times of the day, depends upon the section of the country in which the recreation area is located, and the habits of the people who use the campground and picnic areas.

2. Fixed versus movable tables. This question can not be answered with any single recommendation other than that in campgrounds where it is desirable to give the maximum protection to the easily injured ground cover, a fixed location for the tables in the camp unit is desirable. Tables constructed of logs and of heavy timber must be in fixed location. On picnic areas, it is often highly desirable that the tables be so constructed that they can be easily handled by two or three people and moved about to take advantage of the sun and shade, as well as the requirements of the groups using these tables.

3. Details of construction. As shown in the accompanying detail drawing on following page, there are certain measurements which should be definitely adopted for tables. These measurements have been checked with reference to tables used under a variety of conditions and in widely scattered parts of the country.

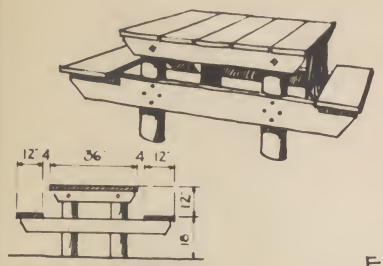
The type of picnic table shown in Fig. 2 on the following plate, may have the distance between the edge of the seat and the edge of the table reduced to three inches; but with the heavy timber type of table, having a thick top, as shown in Fig. 5, it is not convenient to use unless the distance between the edge of the seat and the edge of the table is at least four inches.

4. Materials of construction. A table for use in the arid and rocky sections of New Mexico requires a type of construction quite different from the table constructed in the white birches of New Hampshire or among the redwoods of Oregon. The material used for the construction of any table must be appropriate to the particular forest surroundings in which it is located.

5. Location of tables on recreation areas. Considerable further study should be given to the problem of distributing tables on areas used especially for picnic purposes. The camp unit does not present this problem. Instances have been observed where tables constructed of logs or large scale timbers have been located in such a way that they become a dominating element and detract greatly from the simplicity of the picnic area.

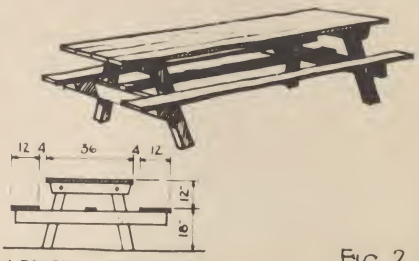
If in any picnic area any considerable intensity of use exists, it may be desirable to construct community picnic tables as shown in the following photographs. When numerous small tables are used in a heavily used area, the tables should be arranged in an orderly manner not scattered around without a reason.

Other details of construction are discussed under the individual photographs.



LENGTH OF TOP 7'-0"

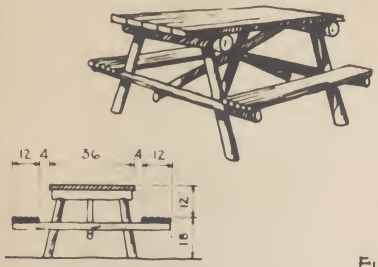
FIG. 1



LENGTH OF TOP 8'-0"

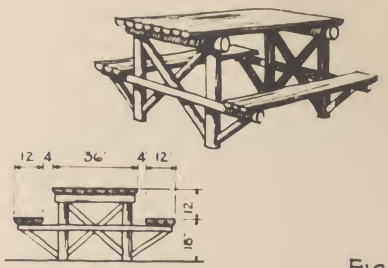
FIG. 2

PICNIC TABLES



LENGTH OF TOP 7'-0"

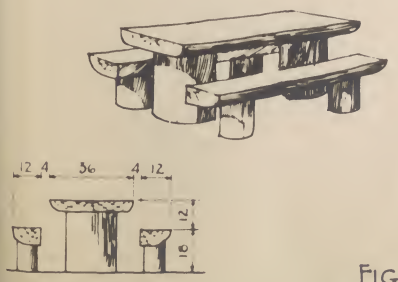
FIG. 3



LENGTH OF TOP 7'-0"

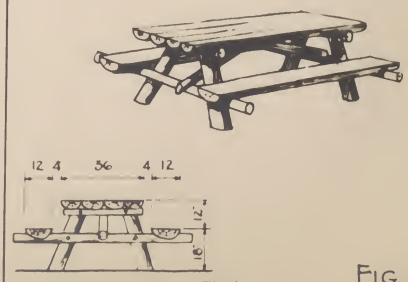
FIG 4

PERSPECTIVES NO SCALE · DIAGRAM SCALE 12 0 1'-0" 3'-0 5'-0" 7'-0 FEET



LENGTH OF TOP 8'-0"

FIG 5



LENGTH OF TOP 7'-0"

FIG. 6

331892

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of a unique circular picnic table, the design of which is excellently adapted for this kind of topography where no timber is immediately available and where the prevailing condition is an abundance of ledge out-crop and bowlders.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331893

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of an octagonal picnic table, with stone masonry supports under the concrete seats and table top. The concrete is colored a greenish gray. These tables are very appropriate to the existing surroundings. (See photograph No. 331892.)

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

326932

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Boot Lake Campground.

Detail of a rather interesting hexagonal picnic table, the idea in which is excellent, but the detailed design of the seat does not make for practical use on account of the inconvenience and loss of seating space caused by some of the supports under the seat. See method of constructing seats entirely separate from the table and therefore permitting a maximum use of the seat area (photograph No. 332089).

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

332089

Mt. Baker National Forest (R-6);- Silver Fir Campground.

Detail of an attractive octagonal table with seats supported by posts imbedded in the soil. The bark left on the logs is only temporary and will gradually fall away from the surface of the timber resulting in abnormal maintenance. Leaving the bark on timber used in this way is not recommended.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

326939

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Franklin Lake Camp and Picnic Area.

Detail of typical picnic table which is generally used in this area. This type of table in this kind of timber seems a little too cumbersome and the table is not, in practical use, as desirable as some other types of picnic tables--notably those which have vertical posts for support of the table top and for the seats.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

331889

Santa Fe National Forest (R-3);- Paliza Campground and Picnic Area.

A typical picnic table used in this area. The large cross logs, on which the table and the seats rest, do not seem to be a necessary part of this structure. Considerable expense might be saved by supporting the log seats on individual posts under each end of the seat.

A. D. Taylor - August 11, 1936.

331778

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Haselrodt Picnic Area.

Detail showing the old style picnic tables which are being abandoned in favor of the more permanent and appropriate type of picnic table shown in the foreground.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331876

Medicine Bow National Forest (R-2);- Libbey Creek Campground.

Detail of a small picnic table (approximately 64 inches long and 37 inches wide on the top). These tables are very practical in actual use and they can be produced in quantity at a very normal cost.

A. D. Taylor - August 10, 1936.

331913

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Middle Blue Campground.

Detail of a well constructed picnic table being used in this area. Picnic tables of this type, constructed of dimensioned and planed lumber, are adapted for use in the more open areas particularly where heavy timber does not grow.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331946

Coconino National Forest (R-3);- Manzanita Campground.

Detail of picnic table. The metal corners were originally used to avoid splitting. There is no valid reason for the use of these metal corners on this table and there is no particular justification for the additional expense in connection with this detail of construction.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936.

331805

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Mt. Rushmore National Memorial.

Detail of unusual table and seats used for picnic purposes near the memorial. Their efficiency of use does not justify their adoption as a practical unit for picnic purposes on any areas which are subjected to considerable use, the main reason being that the surface area of the "table" is too small.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331849

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Nemo Ranger Station.

Detail of a typical picnic table being constructed for use in this forest. This type of table is appropriate in design and is solid in construction. When such heavy construction is made, it would seem desirable to recommend a stationary type table with vertical posts for supports rather than the four legs and the cross braces.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

327011

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- Eagle Creek Campground.

Detail view of a typical picnic table in use in this area. The large timber, of which the supports and the top of the table are constructed, is most appropriate in the areas where large timber prevails.

A. D. Taylor - July 2, 1936.

332087

Mt. Baker National Forest (R-6);- Silver Fir Campground.

Detail of recently constructed campground table, on which the bark has been left. This method of construction is unfortunate because, as shown in the photograph, there are places where the bark is already coming away from the wood. The design, however, is very practical affording the maximum space for seating with no space lost by projecting supports as in the designs having four legs supporting the top and seats.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

332097

Mt. Baker National Forest (R-6);- Picnic Area above Heather Meadows. Detail of picnic table constructed of stones and logs which is expensive to construct. The stone piers seem to be especially clumsy and unnecessary where there is abundant timber locally.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

332046

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Patrick Creek Forest Camp. Detail of a typical table used in this campground. A type of construction combining timber and masonry as shown in this photograph would probably not be permanent in any area where there might be extreme variations in temperature.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

332063

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Union Creek Forest Camp.

General view of an open glade in the campground. This arrangement of the large tables provides an excellent opportunity to develop a campfire circle in the middle of the area enclosed by the tables. This is a most orderly arrangement and is particularly desirable for groups.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

332175

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

General view of an extremely attractive picnic area, the extensive use of which, by large groups, requires the construction of community picnic tables. The wire fencing at the base of the slope along the back of this picnic area was erected to protect the vegetation especially on the lower portion of the slope from damage by those using the picnic area.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

327017

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- Eagle Creek Campground.

General view of a portion of the large picnic area showing the orderly arrangement of large tables in fixed locations, for the convenience of the considerable number of picnickers who use this area at any one time.

A. D. Taylor - July 2, 1936.

331966

San Bernardino National Forest (R-5);- Shady Nook Picnic Area.

General view showing an attractive picnic area with large community tables which provide for intensive use of this area. This area does not seem to have any particular orderly arrangement of the tables which would aid in appearance and use. In such locations there is excellent justification for locating and developing community fireplaces and stoves.

A. D. Taylor - August 19, 1936.

- WATER AREAS -

WATER AREAS

In addition to the comments included under the photographs in the following pages this discussion contains supplementary information primarily concerning some of the important factors of design and maintenance observed during the inspection trip.

Water areas may be of three kinds, as considered in connection with recreation activity in the NationalForest: (a) natural water areas, improvement in connection with which is desirable to adapt portions of these areas to recreation use, (b) artifically created water areas, created by the construction of appropriate dams and the artificial construction of beaches, and (c) artificial well-defined areas of limited size generally constructed for specific use, as swimming pools.

This discussion is not so much concerned with the natural water area, except so far as the shores of these areas abutting upon campgrounds or picnic areas are improved and maintained as bathing beaches, Careful analysis of the extent of use and the cost of maintenance of these beaches thus developed, should be made before such beaches are developed.

The important problems in connection with the majority of water areas, are concerned with the construction of artificial earth dams and spillways, and bathing beaches, through the damming of some stream and the construction of an appropriate spillway.

In a number of areas, recreation lakes have been and are being created, requiring the construction of earth dams of varying size, together with the necessary provisions for spillways. The locations selected for these lakes, and the general area of the lakes as defined by the shore lines are excellent.

The selection of the locations in which to construct the dams show careful and thorough study. I regret to say that the solutions adopted for the detailed design, particularly of the earth dams and of the spillways, have not in my opinion been as successful. I strongly urge that the Division of Recreation and Lands, be provided with a greater opportunity to collaborate with those responsible for the design of the engineering details of the construction of these dams. The earth dam can be and should be fitted, within the limits of normal expenditure, into the local topography so that it presents a somewhat natural effect.

I find that it is the general procedure to construct the spillway and the outlet from the spillway of reenforced concrete, the exposed surface of which is usually troweled to the extent that it presents a most artificial effect in the natural landscape surroundings. It seems to me highly desirable that in such locations, as the Bismarck Dam in South Dakota, the Little Brooklyn Dam in the Medicine Bow Forest, and the dam at Hapgood Pond in the Green Mountain Forest, much more consideration should be given to the landscape aspects for the design of the spillway in order that the materials of construction might be those which would create a design more appropriate to the forest surroundings. I am certain that this result can be easily accomplisjed with little or no additional expense if there is a complete collaboration in the preparation of these plans as between the Division of Engineering and the Division of Recreation and Lands.

332048

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Patrick Creek Forest Camp.

General view of a swimming pool area which has been developed at considerable expense in this campground. Because of the low temperature of the water, fed into this pool by mountain streams, I rather question if the expenditure required to develop such a pool primarily for swimming is justified. Even if this fact can be substantiated, the retaining walls seem to be incongruous in this setting.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

331777

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Haselrodt Picnic Area.

View of an excellently designed and constructed diving board. This area is an excellent illustration of a development primarily for picnic use, in which the original program included the development of a special use area for summer homes. These summer homes unfortunately now encroach upon a portion of the area which ought otherwise to be available for the expansion of the picnic area.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

326943

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Anvil Lake Picnic Area.

A portion of the lake shore from which native growth of grass has been removed in order to create a desirable sand beach. In such locations the cost of maintaining the beach area and keeping it free from undesirable growth of grass will be abnormal, unless the beach is intensively used. Therefore, it should be a policy not to consider constructing sand beaches in locations where the amount of use will not be sufficient to keep the possible growth of grass under control at a normal cost.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

326993

Marquette National Forest (R-9);- Soldier Lake Campground and Picnic Area.

General view of the attractive lake shore on which this campground is located.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

331693

Green Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Hapgood Pond.

General view of a portion of Hapgood Pond, showing the use of this artificially created bathing beach during the first summer after the completion of definite recreation facilities. This excellently developed area demonstrates the demand for such recreation facilities, in that during the preceding year there was almost no use of this area except by an occasional recreationist.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

332022

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Eldorado Campground.

General view of the shore line of Lake Tahoe, showing the bathhouses which were unfortunately constructed on the beach and are very much misused, to the extent that it was necessary at intervals to prohibit the use of these bathhouses. These structures should be moved to a point on the top of the bank and combined with the necessary toilet facilities along the highway.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

321196

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Campton Lake.

General view looking along the length of the proposed beach during the early part of the construction operations. This shore was covered with muck and other debris to the extent that this lake had no value for bathing. Compare this photograph with photograph No. 331746.

R. D. Bonnet - April 1936.

331746

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Campton Lake.

General view along the length of the 1100 foot artificially constructed beach, showing the completed beach and the partially completed bathhous See photograph No. 321196 for conditions with which the CCC workmen contended in constructing this beach for recreation use.

A. D. Taylor - August 1, 1936.

332100

Mount Baker National Forest (R-6);- Galena Forest Camp.

Detail of area to be flooded for the proposed pond. The proposed dam which should have a naturalistic stone spillway, is to be located in the narrow opening to the left of the dark shadow which marks one side of the existing embankment. An excellent location in which to construct a naturalistic dam.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

326861

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- John Rock Proposed Lake Area.

Photograph shows an area which seems to be excellently adapted for the development of a large lake in a territory where such water areas are rare. From the standpoint of the topographic conditions, the general surrounding landscape and the availability of an adequate supply of water, this area is an ideal site for the development of a large lake.

A. D. Taylot - June 16, 1936.

332136

Kaniksu National Forest (R-1);- Sullivan Lake (campground at Upper End of Lake).

It is unfortunate that any corporation having water rights should be permitted to "draw down" the lake level during the recreation season to the extent that this unsightly condition exists along the shore line. In the construction of the dam, provision should always be made to require the removal of all stumps from the flooded area.

A. D. Taylor - September 9, 1936.

332030

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Echo Lake.
At the far end of this lake, and approached by water only, there is a very extensive and secluded summer home development. The area shown in the foreground, including the dock is now owned by the Forest Service through a land exchange procedure. This important dock feature, with the immediate adjacent area, so intensively used during the summer season is to be carefully planned and developed in order that it may be a real asset in this attractive approach to the lake and its summer homes.

A. D. Taylor - August 25, 1936.

332013

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Kirkwood Lake Campground.
One of the most beautiful lakes in this forest, on which is located a campground with a special use summer home area at the far end. This area along the lake shore is a charming spot which should be further developed for public use.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

331846

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Steamboat Rock Picnic Area.

Detail view showing an attempt to develop an informal stone masonry dam which creates a small informal swimming pool, as a part of this picnic area. Such construction for dams in forest areas is much preferable to the smooth and monotonous effect of concrete surfaces which has been used so often in the past.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331865

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Spear Fish Ranger Station.

Detail of spillway and small lake constructed on this ranger station property. This spillway is attractive and only requires some planting in order to soften the effect of the abutments. This small pond is a very attractive asset to this ranger station.

A. D. Taylor - August 9, 1936.

332101

Mount Baker National Forest (R-6);- Galena Forest Camp.

Detail of excellent location in which it is proposed to construct a dam. Note the location of the campground shelter in the background of this picture, detail of which is shown in photograph No. 332099.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

331834

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Bismarck Lake Area.

Detail view of the area beyond the earth dam through which it is proposed to construct a concrete spillway. In such locations, a spillway should always be of stone masonry, so designed and so constructed that it will not conflict with the rugged outcropping of stone so characteristic of this specific area, but will possess a natural effect similar to that existing in the adjacent area.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331831

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Bismarck Lake.

Detail view of one of the abutments showing the interesting outcrop of ledge into which this abutment should be merged by additional fill. The area to the right of the large ledge on which the men are sitting is to be excavated for the proposed spillway. In locations of this kind, it is doubly necessary to use stone in the construction of the spillway in order that the spillway may become more nearly a natural feature in this unusual rugged type of topography.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

326896

Cherokee National Forest (R-8);- Vogel State Park Lake.

Detail of spillway showing the absence of any "activity" and interest in the flow of water as it goes over the smooth concrete floor of the spillway. A few large boulders could have been embedded in a rather natural way in the concrete floor of this spillway and the water effect would have been improved greatly, without any perceptible reduction in the efficiency of the spillway. A. D. Taylor - June 19, 1936.

326897

Cherokee National Forest (R-8);- Vogel State Park Lake.

Detail of cascade effect produced by the same volume of water as shown in photograph No. 326896, after it leaves the concrete floor of the spillway and flows over the stonework.

A. D. Taylor - June 19, 1936.

331823

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Hill City Lake.

More study should be devoted to the design and construction of spillways in locations where an ample supply of rock is available. If these spill ways have to be constructed of reenforced concrete, the practice of trowelling the floor of the spillway to procure a smooth surface as is shown in this photograph should certainly be disccuraged. The introduction of a few rocks embedded in the concrete would add much interest to this otherwise artificial feature.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331842

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Roubaix Lake Campground.

View from the downstream side showing the concrete spillway. Another illustration of a location in which stone is available and where stone ought to be used to produce a more appropriate and interesting type of spillway than can otherwise be produced with the smooth surface of the reenforced concrete.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331965

San Bernardino National Forest (R-5);- Shady Nook Picnic Area.

A well constructed stone masonry enclosure protecting the water in this spring. There should be some way of securely fastening the cover on the top of all spring sources in order to prevent its comparatively easy removal and possible contamination of the water in the spring.

A. D. Taylor - August 19, 1936.

331947

Coconino National Forest (R-3);- Harding Spring.

Detail of a spring which is unusually well developed to produce a natural and appropriate effect. This type of treatment, which is so well adapted to the natural surroundings, is quite in contrast with the more formal and less naturalistic treatment which is so often seen.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936.

331979

Yosemite National Park;- Naturalistic Spring.

Detail of a very well designed and constructed naturalistic spring, located along the side of the highway. This treatment could be reproduced to good advantage in the proposed spring development at the Cold Spring picnic area on Cibola National Forest and countless other areas throughout the National Forests.

A. D. Taylor - August 23, 1936.

CAMPGROUNDS
- AND -
PICNIC AREAS

CAMPGROUNDS

The control of the traffic problem within campgrounds and in picnic areas has shown a marked improvement during the past year. As a result of observations and discussions with those who have endeavored to control the traffic by, (a) providing definite parking spaces in connection with camp units, (b) providing definite parking areas on picnic grounds, (c) elimination of roads to the extent practical within picnic areas and prohibiting automobiles from driving indiscriminately over picnic areas, it is evident that the public with few exceptions, accepts this control and recognizes its value in preserving the natural conditions and fostering a more appropriate enjoyment of the area by campers and picnickers. No instance has been observed, where this control hasfailed in accomplishing its purpose, when properly administered.

It seems that the question of developing large campgrounds, as against small campgrounds, has not been completely settled. So far as observed, the advantages and disadvantages in the development of large campgrounds as against small campgrounds is summed up in the following tabulation:

Advantages of large area:

1. Concentrates majority of recreation use in one location.

2. Generally speaking, the initial cost of constructing improvements proportioned per visitor is less.

Advantages of small area:

1. Improvements are simple

2. Expenditure per visitor for administration and maintenance is smaller.

3. Areas can be preserved in natural condition and visitors can enjoy more nearly primitive surroundings.

There are a few locations, such as Dolly Copp in the White Mountains, Echo Lake in Pike National Forest, Eldorado Campground in Eldorado National Forest, McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp and Eagle Creek Picnic Area in the Willamette and the Hood River National Forests respectively, and the Pine Crest Campground in Stanislaus National Forest, where the large and intensively used campground is the only answer to the problem.

I am inclined to feel that the Forest Service should encourage the development of the small campground or picnic area as against the larger campground.

There is a wide variation throughout the different Regions, concerning the appropriate designation for areas used for camping and for picnicking.

The following are some of the designations which I have observed: "Forest Camp", "Campground", "Public Campground", "Recreation Area", "Picnic Area". In one of the Forest Service Regions the term "Forest Camp" is applied alike to campgrounds and to picnic areas. In other Regions, there is a definite effort to be more specific in differentiating between "Campground" and "Picnic areas". It seems desirable that further consideration should be given to the question concerning the proper designations for these areas throughout the entire Forest Service in order that the public, traveling through portions of the National Forest, may know when they see one of these signs, the kind of an area which it designates. I recommend the designations "Forest Camp" or "Forest Campground" and also "Forest Picnic Area".

There seems to be some justification for the point of view that the term "Campground" or "Forest Camp" is not the desirable designation for a "Picnic Area". It seems desirable that the land used for picnic purposes ought to be designated as "picnic area" or "picnic grounds". It is evident that the designations now used do not in the proper way simplify this problem, especially so far as the public is concerned.

More study should be given in some Regions to the location of roads within picnic areas. Many times a road carried through a picnic area encroaches upon the opportunities for a proper enjoyment of such area. In general, the area in which to park automobiles, in connection with any picnic area, should be as close to the entrance as it is practicable to construct it, thus leaving the major part of the area for the enjoyment of the picnickers without the annoyance of automobile traffic, which restricts the use of the area and destroys a certain desired privacy.

It is recommended that no general area in which campground or picnic area is to be developed, should be developed until full consideration has been given to the problems concerning the priority of use and the possibilities for expansion. A few instances have been observed where a special use summer home area has been developed adjacent to a campground or picnic area. When the use of the campground or picnic area has become so great that there is created the necessity for expanding the picnic area or campground, a difficult situation arises where such proposed expansion must take over a part of the area set aside for special use summer homes.

I have noted a slight tendency to select and to develop campgrounds and picnic areas somewhat in advance of the demand for the use of such areas for camping or picnicking. There is danger (to be guarded against) in, (a) selecting and developing areas for which there has been no previous demand and for which the demand may be somewhat doubtful, and , (b) in the planning and development of selected areas on a scale beyond that which is required by any immediate prospective use of such areas.

It is true that there are many areas of great value for recreation use, needing improvement, but not yet accessible to the recreation seeking public. Such areas should be located, plans for their development should be considered, and funds ought to be procured at an early date with which to develop the roads necessary to make these areas readily accessible.

In general, it seems a more logical procedure to delay the development of any campground or picnic area until the demand for the use of such areas has been fairly well demonstrated.

As the result of my study of many campground areas, I have concluded that no area should be developed unless, among other requirements, such area fulfills the following requirements:

A. Strategic location with reference to tourist travel.

B. Campground attractions

a. Natural or historic features on or adjacent to the campground.

b. Natural landscape setting in which campground is being developed.

c. Hunting, fishing, hiking, boating, swimming, etc.

d. Enjoyment of superlative scenery.

C. Availability of excellent water for drinking purposes, etc.

The following tabulation on the succeeding page contains an analysis of the space requirements for camp units on varying kinds of topography in accordance with the experience of some of the Regional offices.

ANALYSIS OF CAMPGROUND AREAS

March 25, 1937.

		Region 1.	Region 2.	Region 3.	Region 4.	Region 5.	Region 6.	Region 7.	Region 8.	Region 9.
A.	Average net area in sq.ft. for a camp unit.	1500 (Without parking 850)	1540	980	1600	800 to 900 (No parking 700)	2500	2000	1600 (Trailers 3000)	1225
B.	Number of Camp Units for each 10 acres	18 to 20	Average 40 Maximum 66	Average 26 Possible 43	6 to 10	80	40 (30 to 50)	70	Maximum 110 Average 50	Maximum 40 Average 25
C.	Gross Area in sq.ft. required for each Camp Unit	21,780 sq.ft.	10,000 sq.ft. Minimum 6,500	Average 16,750 sq.ft.	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres	5,000 to 5,500 sq.ft.	10,000 sq.ft.	6,000 sq.ft.	3,960 sq. ft.gross 2,300 sq. ft. net	10,900 sq.ft.
D.	Approx. distance between Camp Units	100 to 150 ft.	75 ft.	75 to 125 ft.	75 ft. minimum 100 to 150' avg.	50 to 75 ft.	60 ft.	75 ft. minimum	30 to 60 ft.	75 to 100 ft.

The above tabulation is based upon replies to following questions, sent to each Region. Note also the summary of explanations on opposite page, received from different Regions, commenting upon any special conditions on which information submitted by the respective Regions is based.

A. What is the average net area in square feet set aside for a camp unit in your Region (including individual parking spurs; but not including "buffer" strips between camp units)?

B. On campgrounds where the topography permits normal development of camp units, how many camp units can be developed in each gross 10 acre unit?

C. What is the approximate gross area in square feet or in acres required for each camp unit?

D. In areas where natural barriers of irregular topography do not exist and where the area is in a fairly even topography well covered with timber, what is the approximate distance between approximate centers of camp units?

The following are comments received from the different Regions in further explanation of the figures shown in the tabulation on the preceding page.

Region 1. B. These figures are for areas where there is no topographic segregation and where timber cover offers fair to good screening between camp units.

C. This includes buffer areas, drives and paths, natural screening and common-use areas, and facilities such as playgrounds, community fireplaces, latrines, garbage disposal, etc.

Region 2. A. Includes space for toilets, garbage pits, water, parking spurs and fire grates, but not buffer strips.

B. Maximum number 66.

C. Includes service roads, paths, timber strips and usable areas. Arrangement of units and location of roads and auto parking areas materially influences amount of space required per unit.

Region 3. A. This includes individual parking spur, table, fireplace and tent site. Garbage pit is included in gross, but not in net area because it is usually outside of actual unit.

B. It is rather difficult in this Region, where there is so much variation in areas to arrive at a normal development, but based on actual layouts where topography and vegetative growth permit uniform development throughout, 43 camp units can be developed for each gross 10 acre unit.

C. The gross area in square feet required for each camp unit as described for a uniform development is 10,000 sq.ft., while the actual computed average for all developed areas in 16,750 sq.ft.

D. The distance between camp units ranges from 75 to 125 ft. with an average of 100 ft. It is believed that the 100 ft. average more nearly fits the conditions described.

Region 4. A. Dimensions of individual camp units average 40 ft. x 40 ft.

B. The amount of cover available to provide screenage and a sense of wildness between camps, controls to a great extent the number of camp units in any area in this Region. The small number of camp units on each ten acres is due to the fact that camp units are located well back from streams and roads.

Region 5. B. Camp units (size and number in any location) in this Region are covered by topography, cover, and ratio between available space and public demand.

C. See "C", Region 1. Community fireplaces, playgrounds and other common use areas not included.

Region 6. B. In the heavily wooded sections of this region, 10 acres of land will carry 50 camp units (approximately 30 ft. apart); in the alpine open to park-like areas, 10 acres will carry 30 or less camp units (90 ft. apart).

C. See "C", Region 1.

Region 7. B. The figure of 70 units is estimated, taking into consideration the type of Forest Camps that predominate in this Region. It could vary from 50 to 80 and still be within reason.

C. A range of from 8500 sq. ft. to 5000 sq. ft. is reasonable.

Region 8. B. The figure 110 represents the maximum under ideal conditions. The average of a large number of camp units when considered on a region-wide basis might be reduced to as low as 50. Pine forests do not contain timber growth found in hardwood forests so that it is possible to develop the camp units more easily without interference from ground cover. Screening the camp units of the pine forests can be difficult as there is very little undergrowth and no low hanging branches from the trees.

C. See "C" Region 1. The net figure of 2300 sq. ft. considers an equal number of tent and trailer camps. The gross area of 3960 includes roadspurs and buffer areas but not playgrounds and community developments.

Region 9. A. Each camp unit is composed of four integral parts (parking spur, table, fireplace and tent site) and these parts may be grouped in a space as small as 875 sq. ft. with no "buffer" strip between camp units where there is heavy use on limited areas, or these parts may be grouped on a maximum area, sometimes approximating 7000 sq. ft., with several hundred feet between camp units.

B. Mosquitoes and other pests, as well as natural soil conditions, air currents, light, wind, temperature, the type and density of plant life, govern the size and number of camp units in a given area in this Region. Some soil types will withstand use better than others.

D. The distance between camp sites will be influenced by the visibility which is affected by the type of forest growth in which the campground is developed, and allowance should be made for some gradual change in the character of this growth as the years pass.

331689

Green Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Hapgood Pond.

General view looking over the general recreation area from the camp unit, entrance to which is shown in photograph No. 331692. A small portion of the undergrowth on the left side of this unit should be removed in order to further open the view from this camp unit looking toward the lake. (Refer also to photograph No. 331679.)

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

331692

Green Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Hapgood Pond.

General view showing the location of a typical camp unit in the edge of the woods, from which camp unit photograph No. 331690 was taken.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

331679

Green Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Hapgood Pond.
Detail of one of the camp units, looking through the opening toward the large meadow which borders the lake used for boating and swimming. These camp units located at the edge of the woods (see photograph No. 331692) should be "opened up" a little more on the side toward the meadow, in order to give a more intimate relationship between the camp unit and the attractive views over the open meadow.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

331886

Santa Fe National Forest (R-3);- Paliza Campground and Picnic Area. General view of the campground, showing the shelters which have been constructed for the use of campers. These features when constructed on campgrounds are exceedingly popular and continuously occupied many times by campers. The construction of the shelters is not advisable except when there is a definite need for them.

A. D. Taylor - August 11, 1936.

331998

Stanislaus National Forest (R-5);- Baker Station Campground. There continues to be a tendency in some campground areas to permit automobiles to park in the campground, soon destroying all the natural ground cover, much of which can be conserved by constructing barriers which will confine the automobiles in definite areas.

A. D. Taylor - August 22, 1936.


DAM
ROCKY SLOPE
LAKE
ROCKY SLOPE
FOOT TRAIL
1/4 MILE
FIREPLACES
BRIDGE
PICNIC AREA
FLAT ROCK
PUMP
EXISTING ROAD THROUGH
FIRE LINE
BRIDGE
FIREPLACES
PUMP
(R-2)
ROCKERVILLE
PICNIC AREA
GRAPHIC SCALE
SEE PHOTO WALL NO - 331796

326995

Marquette National Forest (R-9);- Soldier Lake Campground & Picnic Area.

General view showing the topography and the vegetation of this area, which is one of the most attractive campgrounds and picnic areas that I have seen to date in this region.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

331792

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Rockerville Picnic Area.

General view showing the character of the picnic area into which the road now unnecessarily encroaches. A portion of this road should be eliminated in order to make the picnic area more desirable, and a definite parking area should be provided at the entrance to this picnic area, either just outside of the fence shown in the middle foreground, or just inside of the fence.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331715

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

It is fortunate that very few campers require so much space for a single camp unit.

A. D. Taylor - July 30, 1936.

321718

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

General view looking across a portion of a meadow showing the method of locating camps in this White Mountain area, with the mountain ranges in the background. Contrary to the usual procedure, because of the desire to be in the open sun and to enjoy the mountain scenery, camp units in the White Mountains are generally located in the open mountain meadows, as shown in this photograph.

A. D. Taylor - July 30, 1936.

312228

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Zealand Forest Camp.

General view showing the type of campground area which is extremely popular in this region. The camps are erected along the shore of the river. Note the piles of rocks which indicate the locations of the fireplaces. The road layout in this campground has been revised. (See photograph No. 333614.)

A. D. Taylor - October 19, 1935.

333614

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Zealand Forest Camp.

General view showing the improvements made in this campground by a relocation of the road which formerly was so located that it really encroached upon some of the camping areas (see photograph No. 312228). The campground as now developed, with the road relocated, creates a much more attractive area, and the great majority of the campers accustomed to using this campground are very much in favor of the new plan.

A. D. Taylor - August 1, 1936.

331903

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of picnic table constructed on the top of a large ledge. Note the fireplace in the foreground, constructed in accordance with the details shown in photographs No. 331901 and 331902. It will also be noted that this solid sheet iron top ought to be so designed that there would be some space between the plate and the back of the fireplace to serve as a flue.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

332163

Challis National Forest (R-4);- Stanley Lake.

General view, looking across Lake Stanley toward the peaks of the Sawtooth Mountain Range. A very fine site for a campground is now being planned along this lake shore, together with an area for a special use resort, and the necessary trails for hiking.

A. D. Taylor - September 13, 1936.

326868

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Stony Fork Forest Camp.

Stone edgings of the character shown in this photograph seem to emphasize unnecessarily the outline of the walks, and in reality have no particular purpose, in that barriers are not necessary to conserve any vegetation within the areas bounded by the walks. Such features detract very definitely from the simple and informal character of a campground or picnic area, unless they are necessary to create a definite barrier and confine traffic within the walk areas.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

331866

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Tinon Picnic Area.

This picnic area is "surfeited" with barriers defining the roadways. In fact, it is unfortunate that all of the parking of automobiles is not confined to an area near the entrance. (See photograph No. 331867.) Such a method of parking would make the picnic area much more desirable by keeping it free from much automobile traffic.

A. D. Taylor - August 9, 1936.

326930

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Boot Lake Campground.

Unfortunately the campfire circle shown in photograph No. 326929 is so close to private property that one of the progressive owners of the adjoining private property has constructed a refreshment stand very close to this forest feature, thus creating a rather undesirable condition. The development of any recreation area ought not to be undertaken until there is assured adequate protection against any encroachment from the uses of abutting private property.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

326964

BE-WA-BIC Campground;- Fortune Lake, Iron County, Michigan.

General view of a camp unit. (For details of stove, see photographs No. 326967 and 326961.) Stoves of this size and proportions are not desirable in a campground or picnic area in the national forests.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

326863

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Frying Pan Gap Camp.

Throughout this region, neat piles of wood, easily accessible to the campers, are made available in a manner similar to that shown in this photograph. My observation is that wood located too close to the camp fire and picnic stoves, and thus secured with little effort by the campers and picnickers, is generally wasted. The problem concerning the method of providing wood for campground and picnic areas is one which should be further carefully considered.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

331727

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

General view of the attractive forest in this New England area. Note the ground cover growth which is being preserved in these campgrounds by restricting cars and trailers to definite roads and parking spaces.

A. D. Taylor - July 31, 1936.

332133

Coeur d'Alene National Forest (R-1);- Shoshone Picnic Area.

General view of the area used for picnic purposes and for general recreational activity by the nearby community. The development of this area should take into consideration the restriction of cars to parking areas and the preservation of this most attractive meadow for play.

A. D.Taylor - September 10, 1936.

332127

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

Detail of a portion of the campground, showing the location in which "bridge" tables have been constructed at the very shore line of the river. Such facilities, thus well located, are of good practical use and do not detract from the general area.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

337013

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- Eagle Creek Campground.

Detail showing one of the typical seats of unusual log construction used in this campground area in the large timber.

A. D. Taylor - July 2, 1936.

331848

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Steamboat Rock Picnic Area.

Detail of a typical split log seat, which is excellently adapted to use.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331869

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Tinon Picnic Area.

Detail of a picnic bench which represents an abnormal expenditure of labor to construct a unique feature which, in practical use, is not a real asset to a picnic area.

A. D. Taylor - August 9, 1936.

332040

Prairie Creek State Park;- on Redwood Highway, in California.

General view of campfire circle, showing the unique type of seats, hewn from redwood logs and excellently adapted for campground use. The expense of constructing these seats is only justified where this type of timber is easily available and the use of the campground is sufficient to justify a campfire development of this kind.

A. D. Taylor - August 28, 1936.

326855

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Bent Creek Camp.

A typical drinking fountain provided in this campground. This feature is informal in design. On the other hand, it illustrates the advisability of giving more careful study to the detailed design and construction of such features in order that they may be less cumbersome.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

327014

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- Eagle Creek Campground.

Detail of a drinking fountain and water supply feature constructed by cutting out the middle of a section of a large log. Such treatment is unusual and appropriate, but the development of such features should be limited.

A. D. Taylor - July 2, 1936.

326888

Nantahala National Forest (R-8);-
Warwoman Dell Picnic Area.

Detailed view of a simple fountain. Compare this photograph with the more cumbersome water feature shown in photograph No. 326855. If the diameter of the upper part of this stone masonry circular feature were enlarged approximately 4 to 6 inches, the proportions and the apparent stability of this feature would be much improved.

A. D. Taylor - June 18, 1936.

331918

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Blue Crossing Campground.

Detail of pump with stone base surrounding it. The design for this feature could be improved with a base of stone masonry. On a campground where there are so few large specimen trees it does not seem desirable to place such features as a register booth or a sign immediately in front of and adjacent to the trunks of large trees.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

331894

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of drinking fountain, in which the cement joints should not be raked as deep as shown in this photograph. This structure is somewhat larger than is necessary for the purpose intended.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331942

Coconino National Forest (R-3);-
Manzanita Campground.

Detail of a most appropriate water supply feature which is exceedingly well designed. When proper kind of stone is available, this type of feature ought to be adopted.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936.

331878

Medicine Bow National Forest (R-2);- Nash Fork Picnic Area.

Detail showing the location of the incinerator and the garbage disposal unit. The incinerator ought not to be placed in such a conspicuous location. It is much better that such a feature should be in a more isolated section of the picnic area and preferably in a site distant from the recreation area. The galvanized lid covers a garbage can which is inconspicuous and can be emptied easily by the caretaker.

A. D. Taylor - August 10, 1936.

331923

Apache National Forest (R-3);- Greer Campground.

Detail of top of garbage pit used in this campground, where the general practice is that of constructing a concrete pit from which the cover is removed at required intervals and the garbage shoveled from the pit into a truck to be taken away and disposed of. These covers have a spring which automatically keeps the cover closed.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL FACILITIES, AND INCINERATOR

In all instances where it is practical, it will be found more efficient and economical to provide cans for the disposal of garbage, to be emptied periodically and the contents to be hauled away from the area and burned in some convenient location. These cans should hold at least 25 gallons. They should be provided with a tight fitting cover, and they should be galvanized and preferably painted brown or gray. The cans ought to be located so as to serve two or more camp units and yet be easily accessible from each camp.

If it is not found practical to use garbage cans, then garbage pits can be excavated and will be practical for a limited number of people. The most efficient garbage pit seems to be the one which has a masonry or concrete wall, and a solid top with a cover of heavy gauge sheet iron, reinforced on the under side with small angles, and with the lid raised only a few inches above the cover. The garbage is removed from the pit and hauled away at necessary intervals.

The simple pit of logs, with a board and batten cover and lid, can be used in isolated areas with a small number of campers or picnickers. They are generally unsanitary and not efficient for the normal recreation area.

The incinerator used for the purpose of burning refuse should never be located in a used area. It is much better to locate such a feature off the area occupied by the campers and picnickers, because the smoke and odor from such a unit can become quite disagreeable.

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Recreational Area. This photograph illustrates one of the most efficient garbage pits observed. The heavy sheet iron top and the concrete walled pit make this utility a more permanent and sanitary unit than the ones so often constructed with wood tops and log cribbed pit.

R. D. Bonnet - August 12, 1936.

331944

Coconino National Forest (R-3);- Pine Flat Campground
(in Oak Creek Canyon).

Detail view of stone masonry incinerator which is rather appropriate in design in this type of area where stone outcrop is so abundant but which may become objectionable to the public located as it is so close to the intensively used area.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936.

332032

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Pyramid Campground.

The problem of disposing of garbage on the campground and picnic area is an important one. It seems to me that less conspicuous locations can be found, somewhat removed or to some extent concealed against the open view from the highway, in which to place garbage cans especially when the cans are set on top of the ground as shown in this photograph.

A. D. Taylor - August 25, 1936.

327034

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);-
Camp Creek Forest Camp.

Detail of garbage can attached to post. This type of garbage receptacle thus installed can be improved upon, and further study should be given to these facilities which, as shown in this photograph, are a somewhat disturbing element in the natural forest landscape. The method of improving this feature is by reducing the height of the stone masonry platform by a proper planting of shrubs to partially screen this feature from the back and preferably, where such a procedure is justified, by sinking this can into a small pit.

A. D. Taylor - July 4, 1936.

- TRAILERS -

TRAILERS

Undoubtedly the trailer presents a very definite problem in some of the National Forests, particularly in California. This problem will probably increase in all of the National Forests in proportion to the development of recreation facilities.

The trailer de luxe, such as shown in photograph No. 331995, really becomes a temporary summer home. If many trailers of this type are used, it would be doubly necessary to have very definite regulations and restrictions governing the locations in which these trailers might be kept.

There are, however, very few trailers which have the proportions of this "Pullman" type. In general, for the near future, it does not seem that trailers should be definitely segregated from the area for normal tent camping and it hardly seems necessary that separate campgrounds should be provided exclusively for trailer use, as is the tendency in some sections of the country. There is no reason why, for the average type of trailer, an area cannot be developed in some part of the campground to be especially adapted to trailer use, or why throughout the campground definite provision cannot be made for the parking of trailers.

It has been noted in one or two National Forests that there is a tendency to develop special campgrounds for trailer use, and to erect signs at the entrance of other campgrounds indicating that trailer use in those campgrounds is not permitted. In such instances, it seems most desirable that at every point where any campground road leaves the main highway there should be a definite sign making it clear that trailers are not permitted, so that the owner of the trailer may know, before he has traveled a number of miles on some approach road to a campground, that it is useless for him to go to that campground with any intention of parking his trailer. Some embarrassing situations are apt to arise unless this problem is properly solved.

Undoubtedly there should be some definite regulation which will prohibit any trailer from remaining in a single location for an entire season or a substantial portion of a season, as is the practice in some of the campgrounds.

331995

Angeles National Forest (R-5);- Shady Rest Campground.

Camp life "de luxe" in a modern "pullman" trailer, special provisions for which must be developed on camp grounds of the future.

A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

326858

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Adjunct of White Pine Camp on Avery Creek.

An example of the occasional misuse of portions of some campground areas. This group of portable structures is developed each year for occupancy during a period of weeks by the same family, to the exclusion of the use of this area by other families. Regulations should be adopted in order to prohibit this kind of procedure on the National Forest Campgrounds.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

CAMPSTOVES, FIREPLACES,
- CAMPFIRE CIRCLES -
AND
BARBECUE PITS

CAMP STOVES, FIREPLACES, CAMPFIRE CIRCLES, AND BARBECUE PITS

It is not essential in this report to include any considerable discussion with reference to camp stoves, fireplaces, campfire circles and barbecue pits. This entire subject is, based on information available to date, rather exhaustively covered in the text and photographs included in the Forest Service publication entitled, "Camp Stoves and Fireplaces."

A few further comments apropos of the observations made during the recent trip may assist in further considering this problem.

It seems most desirable that the fireplace units designed for picnic areas should be primarily for that type of use, as contrasted with the units designed for campgrounds--in which the facilities of a camp stove are of primary importance and the warming-fire feature is of secondary importance.

The information which is now being made available through the publication "Camp Stoves and Fireplaces" should enable those who are responsible for the design and construction of these facilities to produce more appropriate and practical units than in the majority of instances have heretofore been developed. Further research is desirable on a number of problems of camp stove construction.

Sufficient information is now available upon this subject so that some of the kinds of experimental work which have been carried on heretofore, in an effort to find types of units which are appropriate in design can to a great extent be terminated.

With the information now at hand, any suggestions for definite departures from any fundamental features of design ought to be analyzed by as many minds as are thoroughly informed on this subject, and no new design with any of these fundamental departures from the accepted types should be considered for use in any quantity (except a few for experimental purposes) without making a careful study of the assets and liabilities of each.

331964

San Bernardino National Forest (R-5);- Shady Nook Picnic Area.

Detail of a community campfire pit in this picnic area. I question the necessity for the high wall which surrounds this campfire area. It seems to me that a wall no more than 6 to 8 inches high would create a much more attractive design in such a unit.

A. D. Taylor - August 19, 1936.

332033

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- "39 Mile" Campground.

This campfire circle seems to be located unnecessarily close to the roadway in the campground. Under normal conditions, if some other area is available, the campfire should be in a more secluded and protected area farther removed from the traffic circulation. The design of this feature, however, is very simple and appropriate.

A. D. Taylor - August 25, 1936.

331883

Medicine Bow National Forest (R-2);- Silver Lake Campground.
Detail of a community campfire, which is very simple in design and most appropriate to the forest surroundings.

A. D. Taylor - August 10, 1936.

326929

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Boot Lake Campground.
Detail of a campfire circle near the lake shore.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

331767

White Mountain National Forest (R-7).

Detail of a simple type of fireplace which might be excellently adapted for use in primitive areas.

A. D. Taylor - July 31, 1936.

331901

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of an attractive and simple fireplace, constructed against a natural outcrop of ledge. The removable plate adds to the practical use of this fireplace. The sheet iron sides in the fire box unit protect the stone on either side against any injury from heat.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331690

Green Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Hapgood Pond.

Detail showing a standard grate in actual use. The grate is permanent and stable. The surrounding wall is easily knocked down and therefore not as efficient as one using large stones partly imbedded in the soil.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

331862

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Rough Lock Falls Picnic Area.

A standard grate, enclosed with large rocks which are too wide and the tops of which are too rough to make the fireplace conveniently accessible and comfortable for use. On the other hand, the informal and rustic effect produced by this fireplace is very appropriate.

A. D. Taylor - August 9, 1936.

331851

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Steamboat Rock Picnic Area.

Detail of fireplace lined with fire-clay brick and surrounded by stone masonry, the top of which is impractical in actual use because it provides no space on which to set pots and pans. The width of the sides is so great (approximately 18 inches) that access to the top of the grate from the side is not convenient. Note the paving of flagstone entirely around the fireplace unit. This precaution seems essential in this arid section, where the surrounding vegetation is highly inflammable.

A. D.Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331906

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Cienega Campground.

Detail of a multiple fireplace with combination grate and top plate! The tops of these fireplaces could be lowered to a height of 12 or 14 inches, and the height of the back wall could in this instance, be reduced to the height of the top of the fireplace, thus making the unit less conspicuous.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331873

Medicine Bow National Forest (R-2);- Libby Creek Campground.

Detail of multiple fireplace for use by large groups. This fireplace consists of five standard grates placed side by side and enclosed by large stones on either side of the unit. This type of fireplace is used for community "fish fries." It is simple in design, relatively inconspicuous for such a large unit, and very practical in actual use for the above purpose.

A. D. Taylor - August 10, 1936.

327018

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- Eagle Creek Campground.

Detail of a unique type of multiple campstove, in a partially completed stage of construction. Multiple unit campstoves should seldom be used, except in picnic areas of limited extent, where the congestion of use by the picnickers makes it most desirable to concentrate the campstove units in a minimum space. The four-way multiple unit campstove, with four separate flues in a center chimney, seems to be a practical unit when there are several separate picnic parties using the stove at the same time. The top of the plate, in the stove here illustrated, ought to be lowered to a height not exceeding 16 to 18 inches. Note the community picnic tables in the background.

A. D. Taylor - July 2, 1936.

332080

Deschutes National Forest (R-6);- Diamond Lake Recreation Area.

Detail of a unique type of campstove, which has the opening to the fire box from the side of the stove, and a damper in the chimney. This type of design provides a maximum cooking surface, with a small fire box which consumes a minimum amount of wood. The cost of construction does not seem to be justified on the average campground and it is doubtful if the increased efficiency is sufficient to justify the increased cost of construction.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332094

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Dalles Recreation Area.

Detail of another unique type of campstove with excellent height (approximating 18 inches), and excellent stonework, the joints in which ought not to be quite as deep. Compare this campstove with the type shown in photograph No. 332080, and note the raised side which is constructed for the purpose of protecting the top of the plate against the wind.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

331802

Harney National Forest (R-2);-
Grizzly Bear Campground.

General view of fireplace, showing abnormal, massive construction without procuring a practical fire box.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

326967

BE-WA-BIC Campground;-
On Fortune Lake, Iron County, Michigan.

Detail of patented campstove to which reference is made under photograph No. 326961. In this location, the patented stove is sometimes used without any stone masonry covering. (See "Campstoves and Fireplaces.") The use of such patented stoves without any stone masonry covering on the sides is entirely inappropriate in any forest.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

326961

BE-WA-BIC Campground;-
On Fortune Lake, Iron County, Michigan.

A typical campstove constructed in this area by building a stone masonry covering around a patented stove (See photograph No. 326967.) Note the chimney location on the top of the patented stove from which the young lady is removing the cover with her left hand. This patented stove has been adapted to this campstove unit as now constructed by breaking an opening through the back of the stove to connect the fire box with the flue. Also note the damper in the chimney. (See "Campstoves and Fireplaces.") The size of this structure seems unnecessary and appears monumental in outdoor recreation areas.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

331812

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Doran Campground.

Detail of a typical cooking unit which in reality is more of a fireplace than a campstove. Note the way in which the top plate has warped. These "campstoves" have chimneys which are entirely too massive and not in proportion with the balance of the unit. The flue in these chimneys is much too large (measuring approximately 10 inches by 16 inches).

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

332006

Stanislaus National Forest (R-5);- Pine Crest Campground.
Detail of new type of reenforced concrete stove being adopted for use in a portion of this campground area. Note the fire box of reenforced concrete which fits into the general structure as shown in the photograph and can be easily replaced by a new fire box, if and when the old one is damaged by heat. Note the difficulty which is experienced in getting the fire box door thus constructed to fit squarely over the front of the fire box. This type of stove as a feature to be introduced into forest campgrounds ought to be discouraged in favor of a more appropriate stone masonry type and much lower in height.

A. D. Taylor - August 22, 1936.

332062

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Union Creek Forest Camp.
Detail of campstove showing the results of an effort to create a more informal stonework texture in the campstove design shown in photograph No. 332061. The stonework in this stove gives the appearance of being very unstable and the method of constructing the stonework is apt to create inconvenience in the use of the top of the stove, and also to decrease the available warming space on the top of the stone masonry wall along the sides of the fire box.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

326973

Hiawatha National Forest (R-9);- Swan Lake Camp and Picnic Area. Detailed view of a combination fireplace and warming fire. (See "Campstoves and Fireplaces.") The texture of this stonework is excellent; but the well defined, carefully cut corners and the other geometrical lines in this structure detract very greatly from the otherwise informal appearance which should dominate such units in the forest.

A. D. Taylor - June 29, 1936.

326974

Hiawatha National Forest (R-9);- Swan Lake Camp and Picnic Area. View of a warming fire in this unit. (See "Campstoves and Fireplaces.")

A. D. Taylor - June 29, 1936.

326976

Hiawatha National Forest (R-9);- Swan Lake Campground & Picnic Area.

Detailed photograph of a fireplace unit which is well constructed. It is, however, preferable that there should be a batter on the stone masonry walls. In practical use, I doubt if the plate and grate arranged as shown in this photograph are desirable as they require such a large fire box. (See "Campstoves and Fireplaces.") Note the location of the damper control on which the man's hand is resting.

A. D. Taylor - June 29, 1936.

326989

Marquette National Forest (R-9);- Carp River Campground.

Detail of a campstove with an interesting texture of stonework and a definite batter on the walls. (See "Campstoves and Fireplaces.")

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

332070

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.
Detail showing front of campstove. Note the very practical hinged plate which when lowered allows the stove to be used for cooking, and when hinged back can be used as a fireplace in front of the camp unit, shown in photograph No. 332069 under Shelters.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332061

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Union Creek Forest Camp.
Detail showing old and modern types of campstoves in use in this campground. The stone masonry stove is too massive and the height of the top and of the chimney could be reduced to excellent advantage. See photograph No. 332134.

A. D.Taylor - August 30, 1936.

331989

Inyo National Forest (R-5);- Whitney Portal Campground.

General view of camp unit in this rugged topography showing campstove. In such locations the more massive stove with the top approximating 26 to 30 inches in height does not seem to be objectionable but the stove with height of 16-18 inches would be more appropriate. A stone masonry chimney might be more appropriate than the metal chimney shown in this photograph. Note also the small cupboard which is a convenient part of these picnic tables.

A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

332026

Bliss Memorial State Park;- at Emerald Bay on Lake Tahoe, California.

The thickness of the cast iron plate used on the top of this campstove (approximately one inch) is such that it requires an unnecessarily long period of time and a great deal of fuel to get the plate heated sufficiently for cooking. These types of tops are expensive to construct and do not seem to be justified on forest campgrounds.

A. D. Taylor - August 23, 1936.

332134

Helena National Forest (R-1);- McDonald Campground.

Detail of an excellently designed campstove developed in Region One. This design meets all of the practical requirements in the use of a campstove, with the exception that it provides no opportunity for broiling over a grate. A combination hinged plate and grate for the top of this stove would greatly improve its practical use. In mass effect, it is low and not a conspicuous feature on the average campground.

A. D. Taylor - September 11, 1936.

332098

Mount Baker National Forest (R-6);- Picnic Area above Heather Meadows.

Detail of campstove designed with a solid top, because a State law requires that the fire box be completely enclosed. It is desirable that these stoves have a damper in the chimney. The mass effect of this stove could be improved by the use of stonework somewhat similar to the texture and design of the stonework shown in photograph No. 332134. The bottom draft seems to be necessary because of the presence of extreme moisture conditions in this area.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

332173

Sawtooth National Forest (R-4);- Typical Campstove.

Detail of campstove being constructed in parts of Region 4. The concrete foundation is to be covered with earth when the grading around the stove is completed. For further details of this stove, see photograph No. 332174 and also No. 332190. The iron work in this stove is shown in detail in photograph No. 332190.

A. D. Taylor - September 13, 1936.

332176

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

Detail of a well located and excellently designed barbecue pit. For suggested modifications in the construction of this barbecue pit to increase its heating efficiency, see "Campstoves & Fireplaces".

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

- PARKING AREAS -

PARKING AREAS

As the result of observation and discussions during the recent inspection trip, it seems that further discussion in a report of this kind is desirable with reference to the following factors which make for success or failure in the appropriate and practical layout for parking areas:

1. Extent to which facilities should be provided for parking of cars, in larger areas,

2. Providing parking space for cars in individual units, especially on campgrounds,

3. Defining of areas to be used for parking

   A. Arrangement of barriers

   B. Types of barriers

   C. Detailed design for barriers

4. Problems of planting in connection with parking areas.

Each of the above major items is discussed in the following paragraphs under each respective heading.

1. Extent to which facilities should be provided for parking of cars, in larger areas. In order to avoid unnecessary damage to existing vegetation, and also in order to meet the demands of the public who use recreation areas (especially picnic areas and beaches) it is desirable that the "group" parking area be in a proper location and that it be adequate in size.

The group parking area should be placed in a location which is reasonably accessible to the main centers of activity on any recreation area, and it should be so located that it is not an unnecessarily conspicuous feature taking advantage of areas near the entrance of the development, natural screens of existing plant material, and of ground least valuable for human use. In some recreation developments where there are "peak loads" during a very few days in the summer months, it does not seem desirable or necessary to provide all of the parking space to adequately care for this increased number of cars on these few days, because during the major part of the time the parking area will be only partially filled. These peak loads of use, only come during the most favorable weather conditions and it seems to me to be entirely practicable to provide the necessary additional parking space on these days, in some emergency locations on existing roads such as is shown in photographs Nos. 331691 and 331686.

2. Providing parking space for cars in individual units, especially on campgrounds. Some further study should be made of the practical dimensions of length and width for "parking spurs" on campgrounds, under varying conditions, to cover both single car and two car parking spurs with the cars

one in front of the other, and with the cars side by side. This question has not been analyzed sufficiently, by me to date, in order to make specific recommendations on these dimensions. Reference should be made to photographs 331931 and 331807.

3. The planning of areas to be used for parking. In every parking area, whether for group parking or individual cars, it is desirable that some sort of barriers either of stone or wood be constructed at the edge of the parking area to restrict automobile traffic to the specific areas set aside for parking. These barriers may be of stone or of timber as shown in the following photographs, and also in the photographs contained in the report of last year. The most appropriate barrier is one which makes use of the natural outcrops of rock or the existence of trees adjacent to the parking area (where there is little danger of injuring such trees unless other barriers are erected to protect the trees). It seems to be a very difficult task to use loose stones and produce any appropriate arrangement which is in keeping with the natural forest surroundings. There seems to be a tendency to use an over abundance of stones, not naturally placed. (See photographs 332003 and 332102.)

The barriers of timber may be used in different ways as shown in the accompanying photographs. If possible, and within a normal cost, the arrangement of barriers in large parking areas especially between rows of cars, ought to provide some space in which to plant desired trees which will overcome the barren effect of parking areas.

Where there is considerable traffic, and especially night use of parking areas on the larger campgrounds, it is sometimes advisable to construct a "secondary" bumper protection as shown in photograph No. 331725.

The detailed design of barriers, especially those constructed of logs, is concerned mainly with, (a) the height of the barrier, (b) the size of the logs (horizontal and vertical members), and, (c) the method of attaching the horizontal members to the posts.

Photograph No. 331932 shows an excellent contrast in the effect produced by barriers of different heights, one is at a normal height, while the other is abnormally high (16 to 20 in. and greater).

It is my conclusion, resulting from my study of many barriers, that the top of the horizontal member should not exceed 11 in. to 12 in. above the grade, in order that the bumper of the automobile may adequately "clear" the top of the barrier.

If unusually large logs are to be used to make these barriers, these logs should preferably, after being properly "treated" be laid directly on the ground as shown in photograph 331940. There is such a thing as creating barriers which seem to be entirely out of scale with the surrounding existing conditions. (331776) There can be no fixed rule, and any decision regarding the size of the horizontal and vertical members should be made by some qualified designer who has studied the kinds of material available for the construction of barriers, and the type of area in which the barriers are to be erected.

There is a very important factor concerning the stability of barriers. Careful study should be given to the construction details of barriers; in order not to procure the effects shown in photographs 326980 and 331776. In general the most permanent type of barrier results from the adoption of a type of design where the horizontal member is attached to the inside face of the posts, as shown in some of the accompanying photographs.

The complete discussion of the problems of location and design for barriers, requires more space and more study than has been available in the preparation of material included in this report.

4. Problems of planting in connection with parking areas. Parking areas are greatly improved, so far as any natural effect can be accomplished by plantings of native trees and undergrowth material around the outside of the parking area, and a proper planting of specimen native trees within the parking area. It is my feeling that not enough study has been given to date, in the majority of areas, in the national forests to the problems of planting.

331931

Sitgreaves National Forest (R-3);- Lakeside Campground.
Note the abnormal depth of the parking spurs which were proposed in this campground. There seems to be in most campgrounds no reason for making these parking spurs of a greater depth than is necessary to fully accomodate one automobile. If the spurs are made too deep, then the automobile unnecessarily encroaches upon the camp unit and there is the added difficulty of backing the automobile out of the parking spur.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936.

331691

Green Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Hapgood Pond.
General view of secondary parking area. On a very few days during the recreation season there is apt to be an abnormal number of automobiles, parking space for which must be provided outside of the regular parking areas. It does not seem justifiable that a parking space should be designed on the average popular recreation area to adequately provide for all of the automobiles during the few "peak" days, especially if the roads within and adjacent to these recreation areas will accommodate additional cars without inconvenience.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331784

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Foster Gulch Picnic Area.

Detail of a log barrier constructed on a low stone masonry foundation. Compare this type of construction and its excellent stability with the design and construction shown in photograph No. 331776.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331807

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Grizzly Bear Campground.

Detail of a parking spur showing an interesting guard rail which defines the outline. The height and construction of this guard rail is excellent.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331940

Grand Canyon National Park Arizona (R-3);- Campground.

Detail of barriers which are constructed to define the parking spurs in the campground at Grand Canyon. These logs, when properly treated with creosote to protect that portion in contact with the soil, make an excellent and appropriate barrier to define the parking areas.

A. D. Taylor - August 16, 1936.

332092

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Dalles Recreation Area.

Detail of log barrier bordering the road in the campground. This low barrier, resting on logs as shown in the photograph, is very effective. The simplicity of this design could be improved if the tops of the posts were kept not more than four inches above the tops of the logs.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

331698

Coolidge State Forest;- Vermont.

Detail of guard rail constructed along the top of the embankment bordering the roadway through the forest. It does not seem necessary that the post should extend so far above the top of the rail. This type of construction with the guard rail attached to the face of the posts is much more effective as a barrier than the barrier with the rail attached to the top of the posts.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

327004

J.W. Wells State Park;- Michigan.

A very permanent and appropriate type of guard rail which is not easily damaged, bordering one of the parking areas in this State Park. This method of constructing the guard rail is very desirable.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

321720

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

General view of a portion of the picnic area which, prior to the construction of the barrier along the side of the road, was an unattractive gravel area worn out by automobile and foot traffic, and now is restored to an excellent turf. The end of the steel bridge ought to be hidden in this view by some additional planting of native trees and shrubs. A few groups of native shrubs should also be planted back of the guard rail at desired intervals in order to relieve the monotony of the long unbroken line of the barrier.

A. D. Taylor - July 30, 1936.

331809

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Doran Campground.

Detail of guard rail on either side of the direction sign shown also in photograph No. 331808. The top of the average guard rail defining a parking area should not be more than 10 inches to 12 inches above the surrounding grade. The top of a guard rail bordering the highway, as shown in this photograph, may have justification for being as high as 15 inches to 18 inches.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331868

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Tinon Picnic Area.
Detail of guard rail defining parking spur, and showing the ease with which this type of construction can be damaged. The type of guard rail with rail attached to the face of the posts shown in photograph No. 327004 produces a more stable construction, and less apt to be damaged. The wheel bumper in front of the guard rail is most desirable in the general parking area, as shown in photograph No. 331725.

A. D. Taylor - August 9, 1936.

331839

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Spruce Tree Campground.
Detail of a guard rail bordering the road in the campground. The height of the top of this guard rail (approximating 12 inches) is excellent. This method of attaching the guard rail to the posts creates a solid joint and is appropriate in appearance if the joint is carefully made.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331776

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Haselrodt Picnic Area.

These guard rails which protect the picnic area against automobile traffic, are much too high and not well designed for the use intended. The effect would be much improved if the logs could be properly treated and placed on the ground without the supports on which they now appear to be "balanced." This type of construction is subject to easy damage because of the size of the horizontal member in relation to the foundation on which it rests at the top of the posts.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

326980

Hiawatha National Forest (R-9);- Widewater Campground.

Detail of guard rail constructed along the side of the parking area. The method of trimming the tops of the upright posts gives an appearance of instability to the guard rail, the top of which is approximately 18 inches above the ground. The top of a normal guard rail should not be more than 12 inches above the ground, and this type should be constructed similar to the guard rails shown in photograph No. 327004.

A. D. Taylor - June 29, 1936.

331828

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Doran Picnic Area.

Detail of barrier erected in the parking space. This type of barrier with a guard rail on the front side of the post is least apt to be damaged. It does not seem desirable that the posts extend quite as far above the top of the rail as shown in this photograph. Unless the area between the two rails is to be planted, a single line with a rail possibly on either side of the post is sufficient.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

326920

Ocala National Forest (R-8);- Juniper Springs.

General view of the parking area showing the method of defining the individual parking spaces with logs from palm trees, and showing the space left for the planting of trees and shrubs to divide this general parking area into units. This method of introducing trees and shrubs into the parking area is only desirable in parts of the country where such shade is extremely welcome during the hot summer season.

A. D. Taylor - June 21, 1936.

331932

Sitgreaves National Forest (R-3);- Lakeside Campground.

Guard rails constructed with the top of the rail at a greater height than 10" to 12" are apt to be too conspicuous and are not any more effective in actual use than the guard rail the top of which is less than 12". Note the comparative effect in the two guard rails as shown in this photograph. The higher guard rail is much too conspicuous.

A. D. Taylor - August 15, 1936

331725

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

An excellent method of protecting a guard rail which might otherwise be damaged by constant hitting with the bumper of the car.

A. D. Taylor - July 31, 1936.

332003

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Lumberyard Campground.
This area is in reality a picnic area and has a very inviting atmosphere as shown by the large trees in the left foreground. The border of large stones which marks the edges of all driveways should be completely eliminated in favor of barriers preferably of logs properly treated, and laid on the surface of the ground, as shown in photograph No. 331940.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

332102

Mt. Baker National Forest (R-6);- Picnic Area above Heather Meadows.
Unfortunate use of stone to define the outline of a parking area. Stone used in this way produces a formidable and extremely artificial effect entirely unnecessary and very inappropriate for any location in a natural forest atmosphere. Log barriers or occasional larger stones would be equally effective and far more desirable in this location.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

332116

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Naches Ranger Station.

General view showing office and residences in the background on either side. It is unfortunate that these interesting examples of simple architectural composition are "overpowered" by the large stones placed in a row and outlining the turf area immediately in front of the ranger station. It seems doubtful if any definite barrier, other than an occasional well placed boulder, would be necessary to protect the turf area against any traffic.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

331822

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Reno Picnic Ground.

Detail showing area enclosed by fence to protect well from which drinking water is procured. This fence seems somewhat too conspicuous and not entirely appropriate to the purpose for which intended. The simple forest atmosphere of this recreation area might be preserved to better advantage if an appropriate fence were constructed to surround the picnic area for the purpose of keeping cattle out of the area.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT
OF
THE HIGHWAY

ROADS

To the individual seeking real recreational enjoyment in the forest, hose parts of the forest accessible by the minor highways and truck trails old perhaps the major part of their interest. Those who are travelling hrough the forests on intercity and interstate routes, naturally prefer he major forest highways, while those desiring to remain in the forest urroundings seek the "forest byways". It is essential in both instances hat all of these major and minor automobile routes be improved with the aximum consideration for their landscape development.

There is considerable indication that not all of these roads in very Region are receiving the same landscape consideration. To be sure here is an economic value of a very important kind in the development of the truck trail and its further improvement made necessary by increasing traffic which is bound to occur when any kind of a road in the scenic forest areas is made available to the public.

The strides which are being made in the landscape development of the different kinds of roads through the forests are most gratifying. A renewed effort to procure the maximum social value from the point of view of the recreationist is desirable, especially in Regions where the results in general, do not to date represent an adequate consideration of the landscape problem involved in highway location and development.

It is further desirable that adequate study be given to the locations, and the detailed design of roads on specific recreation areas. Occasional projects are found, where it seems that a better result might have been secured by a more careful collaborative study of the engineering and the landscape problems. These instances are the exceptions rather than the rule, especially in connection with roads designed and constructed during the past two years.

Some Regions are doing most excellent work in the problems of erosion control, while other Regions, possibly because of the lack of adequate funds, have not been able to undertake or to accomplish the same results.

The development of the "scenic strip" along the sides of the forest highway, or development road, is an important factor. On the following pages there are shown a graphic chart and a tabulation indicating that a method of procedure to be followed in procuring some definite and very worth while information relative to the width of the strips of forest growth which ought to be preserved as a frame for the roadway, and as protection against the desolated areas which sometimes greet the eye when these scenic strips have not been fully preserved (see photographs 386952 and -953). It seems highly desirable that the Forest Service with the outstanding opportunities for making such studies in a thorough manner, ought to carry to its logical conclusion the analysis with reference to "normal widths of Scenic Strips", which ought to be preserved as a protection for the roadway. In making the analysis of the problems involved in determining the width of proposed scenic strips, in different kinds of topography and under different conditions of timber growth, it is evident that there are other factors besides timber

types to be studied in connection with this problem. These factors include tree density, tree maturity, brush growth, type of undergrowth, degree of slope (up or down), views and vistas to be procured from the roadway, rock outcrop, and to a limited extent soil conditions. There is a possibility that the policy of proceeding with timber-stand improvement which requires the removal of all undergrowth "brush", to the normal depth of "seeing distance" in the wooded area on one or both sides of the roadway may sometimes be a liability instead of an asset. When the main objective of the full timber stand improvement is to accomplish the results shown in photographs 331844 and 331843, such work is highly commendable because it is largely concerned with the removal of forest trees which are already or will soon be dead. On the other hand, the removal of too much undergrowth, particularly in the hardwood forests, may detract from the natural beauty of the forest rather than to add to it.

In some Regions (particularly in Regions 6 and 9), considerable effort has been made to remove the utility lines (mainly telephone lines) out of the "highway composition". Because the roadways through the forests have so much scenic value, every possible effort should be made, within the limits of a reasonable expenditure, to keep all utility lines screened to the maximum extent from the highway.

With reference to costs for timber stand improvement in areas such as are shown in the accompanying photographs, the following figures in terms of man-days per acre of timber stand improvement may be of interest.

1. Labor required per acre for this timber stand improvement, 3 to 4 man-days.

2. The number of trees removed, depending upon the kind of forest growth and the size of the trees, ranges from 4500 trees to 800 trees per acre.

326856

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Bent Creek Road, on
Route to Mills River (South of Gap).

This road illustrates a truck trail along the side of which are some rather ugly scars in the steep embankment. In this climate, such scars will heal within a few years, as is illustrated in photograph No. 326857.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

326870

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Near Wagon Road Gap.

An excellent illustration of a steep bank which has been completely healed, through a period of a few years, with a luxuriant growth of vegetation.

A. D. Taylor - June 17, 1936.

326857

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);-
Davidson River Road.

An example of a steep embankment, such as is shown in photograph No. 326856, completely healed through a period of a few years, and now covered with a luxuriant growth of native vegetation.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

326958

Scenic Strip along Highways;- Michigan.

An example of the method of concealing utility lines by cutting an opening which provides for a strip of existing trees approximately 15 to 20 feet in width between the highway and the poles. See photograph No. 326959 for the view from the highway side.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

Scenic Strip along Highways;- Michigan. 326959

A sample of roadside improvement typical of the highways through the National Forest areas in the state of Michigan. Note the fine turf at the edge of the concrete roadbed and note the lower portion of the trees which have evidently been trimmed to allow for utility lines which were existing along the side of the highway prior to the recent improvement. The service could do well to profit by the example here illustrated, so as to locate the utility lines off of the forest roads.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

326952

Ottawa National Forest;-
Michigan State Highway No. 73 (near Brule River).

Typical improved highway through the forests of Michigan, showing the development and conservation of the natural tree growth bordering these gravel roads.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

326953

Ottawa National Forest;-
Michigan State Highway No. 73 (near Brule River).

The scenic strip shown in photograph No. 326952 (approximately 150 feet in width) protects the highway against burned over forest areas such as this, which extends to the edge of the scenic strip.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

331749

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Campton Lake.

Detail showing a campground road in process of construction. In roads of this character it seems inadvisable and unnecessary to make such abnormal "cuts." In this instance, an equally desirable road could be developed by following more closely the existing grades and thus preserving more of the tree growth on either side of the campground road.

A. D. Taylor - August 1, 1936.

331772

White Mountain National Forest (R-7).

View looking along the highway, showing the interesting group of white birches which border many of the highways in the White Mountain area. This also illustrates the point of locating roads within the fringe of trees bordering a natural meadow rather than build the road through the open area and thus destroy the natural unity of it.

A. D. Taylor - July 31, 1936.

331844

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Scenic Strips.

A strip of timber along the side of the highway, prior to any improvement of thinning, showing the fire hazard which this condition creates and also the unattractive appearance as seen from the highway. (See photograph No. 331843.)

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

221843

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Scenic Strips.

An excellent example of timberstand improvement along the side of the highway. This kind of improvement, through thinning of the undesirable growth, removes a fire hazard and adds greatly to the scenic effect along the highway (see photograph No. 331844).

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

331972

Angeles National Forest (R-5);- Angeles Crest Road.

Detail showing the very effective erosion control work being done, through the planting of small willows, along the embankment bordering the highway.

A. D. Taylor - August 20, 1936.

332105

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Bridge across the American River.

Bridges of this type of design ought not to be constructed in important areas in the forests. It is highly desirable that the side slopes on such embankments on either side of a raised roadway be carried out sufficiently far to produce a pleasing and gradual slope. The abrupt slope left on this embankment is unfortunate.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

ENTRANCE FEATURES
- AND -
SIGNS

ENTRANCE FEATURES AND SIGNS

In the following discussion "Entrance Features", are separated from "Signs". There are instances where an entrance feature and a sign becomes one and the same thing because it is necessary in such minor locations (particularly with reference to very small campgrounds and picnic areas) not to do more than to erect a sign which marks the entrance and at the same time designates the kind of area.

The subject of entrance features, and of signs has been discussed in the report of the inspection trip of 1935, and the information contained in the following discussions is intended not to duplicate the information contained in the 1935 report. There may be a few instances in which repetition is necessary on account of emphasizing some problem of design, in connection with which the complete discussion is required.

ENTRANCE FEATURES

The Progress made in the design and construction of new and appropriate entrance features has been very definite during the past twelve months. Some appropriate entrance features have been constructed, in connection with National Forest entrances, and in connection with specific recreation areas. There is a great amount of work remaining to be done, before the number of the entrance features required on the important highways, and entrances for important recreation areas are completed. This problem deserves all of the expenditure of time and money which can justifiably be devoted to this phase of Forest Service development.

The inspection trip for the past year has convinced me that there should be so far as practicable, adequate and appropriate entrance features at or near the entrance to each national forest, on all of the important highways entering the Forest. There should also be additional signs at the desired intervals, along the highway, designating the name of the Forest through which one is travelling.

Further study of this problem of entrance features develops the conclusion that it is more logical and more appropriate to have the entrance feature located in a desirable setting where such a feature can be designed and constructed to the best advantage, and within a reasonable distance of the specific boundary line, rather than to follow a fixed procedure that all entrance features must be on the exact boundary line. An appropriately located entrance feature on which is inscribed the following information "Entering _____ National Forest", whether or not it is on the exact boundary serves to all intents and purposes the same use so far as the public is concerned. Effort should be made in every instance to locate the feature on the boundary line if such location meets all of the requirements for an adequate and an appropriate entrance feature in an attractive setting.

There are a few instances in which it is desirable to have temporary entrance features, which so far as practicable should take the form of the more permanent designs, but constructed of temporary materials.

The signs which mark the boundary lines between Forests, on any highway should not have the character of an entrance feature. These markers should be more in the form of signs of much the same design and character as the occasional information sign which may be erected at intervals along the forest highway.

SIGNS

The problem of procuring signs appropriate to the forest surroundings as to location and design, is one to which the Forest Service ought to devote much intensive study, as was recommended in the Report of the Inspection Trip of 1935.

Appropriate signs are a most important item from the standpoint of the visitor coming into or passing through the National Forest. Some Regions, especially Region 6, Region 2, Region 8, and Region 5, have made rapid progress in the problem of signs. In one or two Regions, it seems that inadequate consideration has, to date, been given to the question of producing desirable types of signs, or properly located signs.

Some of the most interesting rustic signs are those in parts of Region 6, the procedure in the manufacture of which is approximately as follows, using Sugar Pine material because of the absence of pitch, and because of the ease with which the material may be worked:

1. The surface of the proposed sign after having been lettered is thoroughly charred with a hand blow torch.

2. The charred material is rubbed off to the extent desired.

3. A coat of silver gray shingle stain (similar to Sherwin-Williams C-82) is used.

4. The surface thus stained is rubbed until the desired shade of color is procured.

5. The letters on the sign are then gone over with a power sander which gives the bright effect desired in the letters. (information received from Mr. Janouch, Forest Supervisor).

The important problems to which it seems necessary that further and immediate consideration should be given in the effort to produce appropriately designed signs are as follows:

1. Select proper location in which to erect signs,

2. Design the sign of an appropriate size to define the prospective entrance or other feature,

3. Determine the extent to which it is necessary to erect signs,

4. Study carefully the relative heights required for signs in different locations,

5. Select a color for the face of the sign, appropriate to the area in which the sign is being erected,

6. Determine upon the most appropriate method for attaching the sign board to the horizontal arm.

The foregoing are only a few, of the more important items of information to be developed in the further study of the problem of signs, having such a forest wide significance.

The comments included under the photographs of the different kinds of signs, illustrated in the following pages, are sufficient, without further explanation, to bring out further important details which ought to be determined.

326955

Ottawa National Forest (R-9) on U.S.Route #2 (Two Miles west of Iron River).

The points on this main highway where the two men are standing indicate the locations in which appropriate piers should be constructed to define the entrance to this national forest. In such locations, a stone masonry pier ought to be erected on each side of the highway, unless such features might be considered by the highway department as possible obstructions to traffic.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

332129

Coeur d'Alene National Forest (R-1);- Yellowstone Trail (Route #10).

The location in which the man is standing seems to be a logical location in which to erect a stone masonry feature marking the entrance to this forest. This suggestion is made on the assumption that it is not necessary that all such markers be on the boundary line, especially where the topography and vegetation are not adapted for the location of such features. Any stone masonry piers constructed on either side of the road in this location should "tie" definitely into the ledge outcrop shown in the embankments.

A. D. Taylor - September 10, 1936.

326904

Osceola National Forest (R-8);- Mt. Carrie Entrance on Route No. 90 (East of Lake City, Florida).

The site selected for this forest entrance seems to be somewhat unfortunate in view of the fact that the entrance might well lead from the main highway through a wooded area, approximately 500 or 600 feet from the existing entrance. (See photographs No. 326905 and No. 326906.) The design of this feature is entirely out of harmony in the forest.

A. D. Taylor - June 20, 1936.

326906

Osceola National Forest (R-8);- Mt. Carrie Entrance on Route No. 90 (East of Lake City, Florida).

Detailed view of the type of timber through which the forest entrance, shown in photograph No. 326904, should have been located. There certainly seems good justification for erecting the entrance marker distant from the actual boundary when such attractive sites are available.

A. D. Taylor - June 20, 1936.

331974

Inyo National Forest (R-5);- Sign Marking Forest Entrance.
This entrance feature is quite inadequqte as a feature defining an important entrance in this location. In this type of topography and with this background, the piers designed to define this entrance should be low and massive stone masonry with a similar pier on either side of the road. This pier has unfortunate proportions in that it too closely resembles a "spire" and does not give a feeling of being a substantial mass of stone masonry. The rectangular area around the base of this pier, defined by the stone border, ought to be eliminated. A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

326950

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);-
Boundary between Ottawa and Nicolet Forests at Brule River.
A more appropriate location for the sign marking the boundary between these two forests is on the approximate line where the man is standing. In this location there is an opportunity to erect such a sign in a much more natural setting than in the location at the opposite end of the bridge. Some widening of the berm will be necessary, and additional planting to provide a natural setting around the base of any sign is desirable.
A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

331956

Tonto National Forest (R-3);- Forest Entrance.

General view of location in which it is proposed to construct an appropriate feature, marking the entrance to this forest. In this type of topography, a stone masonry pier on either side of the highway, similar to the piers shown in photograph No. 331905 seems to be the most appropriate solution.

A. D. Taylor - August 18, 1936.

331938

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

Detail of an attractive and well designed entrance feature. The stone masonry piers and the timber arch connecting these piers are in excellent proportion. The method of "tying" these piers to the ground by increasing the size of the piers at the bottom overcomes to a large extent any severe formality in this entrance feature, which could be adopted to excellent advantage with minor modifications to define the entrances to some of the more important campgrounds and picnic areas.

A. D. Taylor - August 16, 1936.

532164

Sawtooth National Forest (R-4);-
Forest Entrance.

Detail of a rather inadequate feature marking one of the entrances to the Sawtooth National Forest. Any post depending upon a pile of stones for a part of its stability is not an acceptable design. In this location, with an abundance of rock, a simple stone masonry pier with an adequate sign would be more appropriate.

A. D. Taylor - September 14, 1936.

326951

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);-
Boundary between Ottawa and
Nicolet Forests at Brule River.

It seems desirable that boundary lines between important forests might be more appropriately marked by a different kind of sign. As a feature defining the entrance to a forest, this sign lacks a certain dignity and a certain element of design which is so desirable at the forest entrance.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

332019

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);-
Boundary Sign.

This sign, marking the boundary between Eldorado National Forest and Mono National Forest, in this location should be of stone masonry construction or of log construction. In such locations it is often necessary to give careful study to the proper location of such signs on one or the other side of the road. In this instance, the sign is on the inside of the curve and to some extent obstructs an excellent vista through the trees.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

331905

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Entrance to Forest.

View looking between the piers which mark the entrance to this National Forest on the road leading to Juan Tabo Campground. The stone masonry work in these piers is exceedingly well done. A somewhat more pleasing proportion could be produced if the name plate had been raised approximately six inches on the post.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331897

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Excellent stone masonry piers constructed on either side of the entrance to this picnic area. These guards are constructed to protect this area against goats as well as other animals.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

327031

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- Twin Bridges Campground.
Entrance features of this character, shown at the right, thus constructed over narrow trails, do not seem to be appropriate either in proportions or in the method of constructing the base on which the entrance feature rests. In the fine natural timber where this feature is located, there seems to be a certain incongruity in the extreme artificiality of the entrance feature and the treatment of the sides of the trail when compared with the natural forest surroundings.

A. D. Taylor - July 4, 1936.

326894

Nantahala National Forest (R-8);- Warwoman Dell Picnic Area.
A type of entrance sign which ought to be discouraged in favor of a simple "gibbet" timber sign, preferably on the left sidt of this entrance. It is very difficult to construct at a normal cost a portal type of entrance feature, and there are comparatively few locations except on relatively flat areas and when tied in with a fence where the entrance really becomes a gateway as in photographs No. 331853 and No. 326907 where the portal type seems appropriate.

A. D. Taylor - June 18, 1936.

331853

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Dalton Campground.
Detail of entrance feature which is in excellent proportion, because the dimensions of the timbers are such that the entire design is in scale with this entrance and there is a very definite feeling of stability in this design. It is advisable to omit the stone construction around the base of the column. These stones do not add to the stability of this structure, and are not an asset in this composition.

A. D. Taylor - August 8, 1936.

326907

Osceola National Forest (R-8);- Southern Experiment Station.
An interesting entrance of hewn timber, marking the entrance from the main highway No. 90, to this Forest Experiment Station. The dimensions of the horizontal and vertical members of this portal are in good proportion. Without the fence on either side and the growth of vines, this feature by itself would not be acceptable in this location.

A. D. Taylor - June 20, 1936.

332183

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

General view of feature marking the entrance through which the road leads across the bridge and into the Porter Fork Special Use (Summer Home) area. See photograph No. 332182 for detail of sign shown on the left side of this entrance. A well and appropriately designed entrance feature.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

332128

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp. Detail of feature which marks the entrance leading from a portion of the campground to the trail which takes one to Tangle Island. A very appropriate feature in this campground and illustrates an idea which may be duplicated in a variety of forms for marking the beginning of scenic trails which may radiate from campgrounds.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

331864

Black Hills National Forest (R-2);- Spear Fish Ranger Station. These stone piers marking the entrance to the ranger station do not have an appropriate texture of stonework or proportion for piers of this size. Larger units of split stone, such as are used in other parts of this ranger station (see photograph No. 331865) should have been used in these piers. The size of the piers, in this location, could be reduced by approximately one-third. The use of small stones such as shown in these piers should be strongly discouraged for stone masonry of any purpose in national forests.

A. D. Taylor - August 9, 1936.

326914

Ocala National Forest (R-8);-

Entrance Feature marking the road leading to Juniper Springs. This partially completed entrance feature will require considerable planting to create a proper landscape setting for these rather imposing piers. The curved wing-walls, flanking the piers on either side and constructed with a short radius, are not a necessary element in this type of entrance. The simple piers, with proper planting and without the wing-walls, would seem to give greater simplicity and dignity to this type of a forest entrance.

17069 A. D. Taylor - June 21, 1936.

326990

Marquette National Forest (R-9);- Norways Ranger Station, Raco, Michigan. General view of the entrance to the Ranger Station showing the unusually wide entrance road and the entrance feature. On roads of this kind, where the width is so great, the erection of low piers such as these, on both sides of the road, does not seem to be desirable, because the distance between these units is so great that they become entirely unrelated in the design of the entrance, and a single feature such as the one on the right side seems to be adequate.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

331977

Inyo National Forest (R-5);- Whitney Portal Campground.

This excellent campground ought to be marked with an appropriate sign at the entrance. Such a sign could well be combined with other signs for direction, etc.

A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

327025

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);-
ZigZag Ranger Station.

A well designed and appropriate sign marking this ranger station. Where any extreme variations in temperature exist, there is always danger that timber thus surrounded by stone masonry may expand under changing conditions of temperature and cause ruptures in the stone masonry. The stone base in this design does not seem to be an asset to the composition of the sign. It has been observed that a vertical timber post set in a masonry base rarely is as attractive in appearance as the simple post or a simple masonry pier.

A. D. Taylor - July 3, 1936.

332150

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);-
Silver Springs Recreation Area.

The proportions of this design would be better if the size of the cross arm is increased in diameter. The massive character of this design is excellent as it is perfectly congruous with the size of the surrounding timber.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

332081

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Union Creek Ranger Station.

A very appropriate sign marking the entrance to this ranger station. There is sufficient area at this road intersection to warrant the removal of the log barrier at the base of this sign and the construction of an adequate triangular area in which to plant vines or other ground cover material to give this sign a more natural and interesting setting. The small highway sign in the background should be changed to an appropriate wooden sign of proper height and in conformity with the design of the large sign.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

327003

J. W. Wells State Park;- Michigan.

A fine example of a two-way sign of an informal and appropriate design, in use in this park area.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

331793

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Custer State Park.
Boundary Marker--Entering Custer State Park from Harney N.F. Detail of a most attractive and appropriately designed sign, designating this general recreation area. The extension of the "arm" and the construction of the "brace" on the back of the vertical member could well be eliminated from this sign and produce a more logical structural design and a more pleasing composition, inasmuch as this arm and the brace are in no way a functional part of this design. In a feature of this kind, it is essential that ground cover planting be developed to relieve the severity of the lines where the vertical members extend above the ground.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331799

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Grizzly Bear Campground.
This appropriately designed and well constructed sign, in relation to the surface of the highway, should be raised at least 24 inches to 30 inches in order to produce the desired effect as seen from the highway. The lower ground below the berm of the road creates the necessity for raising the height of this sign.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331803

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Mt. Rushmore National Memorial.

A very effective sign erected near the Rushmore Memorial. The weight of the sign and the length of the horizontal arm in its structural relation to the upright members does not seem to be stable! It seems more logical that a sign of this kind be suspended on a horizontal arm attached to an upright member at each end.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331798

Harney National Forest (R-2).

Detail of an interesting sign erected on the main highway. Both this sign and the one above would be more effective and more easily read if they were raised higher from the ground.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

326999

J. W. Wells State Park;- Michigan.

Detail of one of the very attractive and appropriate direction signs, erected in this park area. The sign is stained natural wood color and the letters are carved into the face of the horizontal member.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

326998

J. W. Wells State Park;-
(Route No. 35) 25 Miles North of Menominee.

Another example of a most interesting and simple sign erected on this State Park property.
A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

331783

Custer State Park;-
Sign on Route U. S. 16.

Detail of excellently designed direction sign located at the junction of U. S. 16 and the Rushmore Memorial Highway.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331804

Harney National Forest (R-2);-
Mt. Rushmore National Memorial.

An interesting direction sign, which has a very rustic effect and is of rather pleasing proportions. A sign of this size for this purpose does not seem justified except in important locations on a large recreation area.

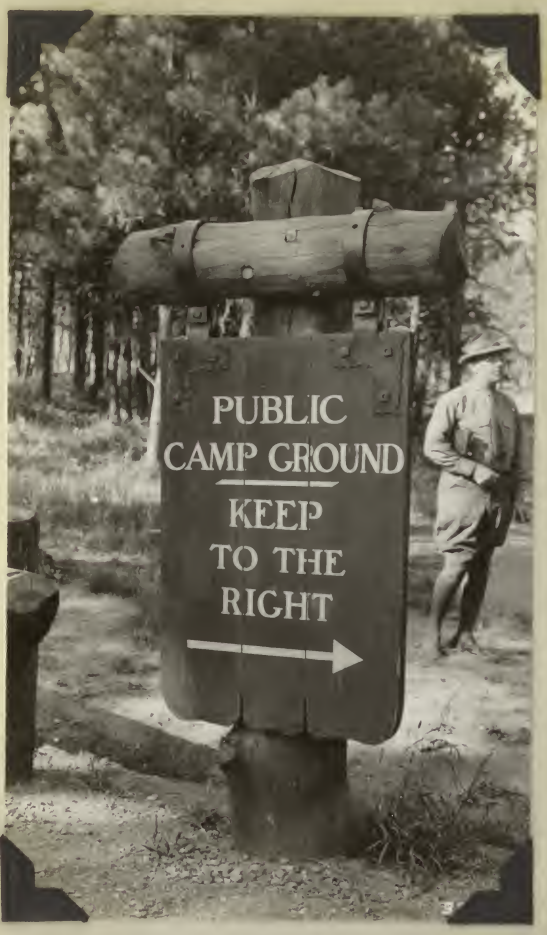
A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

331835

Harney National Forest (R-2);-
Doran Campground.

Detail of a most interesting sign, which has an appropriate and informal atmosphere, with pleasing proportions in the detail of the design. The timbers are stained. The treatment around the base of this post produces a very definite effect of stability.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.



331808

Harney National Forest (R-2);-
Doran Campground.

Detail of a most appropriate rustic sign marking this campground. For the definite location of this sign, refer to photograph No. 331809.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

332182

Wasatch National Forest (R-4);- Box Elder Picnic Area in Mill Creek Canyon.

Detail of interesting sign, marking the entrance to the Porter Fork Special Use Area. For a general view of this sign; see photograph No. 332183. It is unfortunate that the joint between these boards comes in the middle of the sign as shown in this photograph.

A. D. Taylor - September 16, 1936.

332055

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);-
Natural Bridge.

Detail of a very attractive sign with excellent proportions, located on the Crater Lake Highway, marking the entrance to Natural Bridge.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Natural Bridge. 332056

Detail of sign in photograph No. 332055, showing the interesting texture of the carving on this piece of timber.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

331760

Lafayette Campground;- State Park, New Hampshire.

Detail of an attractive informal sign, marking the entrance to the Lafayette camping area and to the recreation lodge.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

331759

Lafayette Campground;- State Park, New Hampshire.

Detail of sign marking entrance to campground. This sign is temporarily erected on 2 x 4's. The permanent sign will be attached to posts constructed of hewn timber.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

326987

Marquette National Forest (R-9);- Carp River Campground.

Detail of a rather attractive campground entrance sign. This design as shown in the photograph may be subject to a number of minor modifications which would produce equally attractive effects.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

331896

Cibola National Forest (R-3);- Juan Tabo Picnic Area.

Detail of attractive direction signs used in connection with this picnic area.

A. D. Taylor - August 12, 1936.

331721

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

Detail of the information sign indicating the restrictions imposed upon the use of certain portions of this campground. The sign has excellent proportions and could be made more appropriate to its surroundings by leaving the sign in a natural wood color rather than painting it white.

A. D. Taylor - July 30, 1936.

326937

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Virgin Lake Ranger Station.

A rather interesting sign, marking the location of this ranger station. It seems to me that these signs in this part of the country would be more appropriate if they were left in the natural wood color and if hewed timbers or logs were used in place of the 4" x 4" posts.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

327038

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);-
Camp Creek Campground.

Detail of a direction sign. It seems that some of these direction signs which mark the entrances to inconspicuous trails through the timber are abnormally high, and their proportions might be equally effective if they were at a lower level (3 feet, 6 inches) and in many cases lower than that.

A. D. Taylor - July 4, 1936.

326922

Mountain Lake Park, Lake Wales, Florida.

Detail of a most attractive and appropriately designed sign, erected in this bird sanctuary.

A. D. Taylor - June 22, 1936.

332058

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);-
Union Creek Forest Camp.

Detail of a small direction sign found in the Union Creek Forest Camp. The texture color and the height of these signs is excellent.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

327020

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);-
Timberline Trail.

One of the informal signs erected on Mt. Hood for direction purposes. The sign is not in perfect alinement because of the damage from the winter snows. In such locations, it is assumed that some abnormal cost for maintenance of these signs because of damage from snow will be necessary.

A. D. Taylor - July 4, 1936.

326864

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);-
Frying Pan Gap.

A somewhat unattractive grouping of direction signs and other signs on this campground. The large sign should be more attractively designed, in a manner such as is suggested by some of the better signs in this group of illustrations. The post on which the small direction signs appear should be removed entirely from this open area. I doubt if a sign such as this is appropriate in an open area of this character on any campground.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

331917

Apache National Forest (R-3);-
Blue Crossing Campground.

Detail of sign marking this campground. (See also photograph No. 331918.) This type of sign is very clear in its definition but it does not seem to be quite appropriate to forest surroundings because of the planed surface of the board and the beveled edges. Such a sign ought to be more rustic in its detail.

A. D. Taylor - August 13, 1936.

332057

Rogue River National Forest (R-6);- Union Creek Forest Camp.
Detail of large sign at the junction of the roads, marking the entrance to Union Creek Forest Camp. This sign should have been raised at least twelve inches, and a triangular area of turf or natural ground cover established as a setting for this sign.

A. D. Taylor - August 30, 1936.

327021

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- Government Camp.
An extremely appropriate historical sign, erected at Government Camp. Such a sign might seem more natural if the rocks artifically placed around the base of this sign were replaced with appropriate planting which would give this sign a more attractive setting.

182 A. D. Taylor - July 4, 1936.

326867

Pisgah National Forest (R-8);- Stony Fork Forest Camp.

A rather unfortunate grouping of signs in close proximity to a registration booth. More careful study ought to be given to the development of appropriate features to serve such purposes. It seems likely that the number of small signs on one face of a single post could be combined into a larger and simple sign. The large sign on the right should also be improved in design, following the suggestions in connection with other illustrations of better signs in this report.

A. D. Taylor - June 16, 1936.

331794

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Grizzly Bear Campground.
(Designs by State Park Division;- National Park Service.)

A very excellently designed feature, which has structural stability and pleasing proportions. The small evergreens planted at either end of the sign are a liability instead of an asset to this feature and ought to be removed. An interesting sign of this kind would be much more pleasing if standing on a definite area covered with turf or suitable native ground cover.

A. D. Taylor - August 6, 1936.

326921

Hooker Hammock in Highland County, Florida.

Detail of an attractive direction map mounted in a frame and covered for protection against the elements.

A. D. Taylor - June 22, 1936.

327037

Mt. Hood National Fores (R-6);-
Camp Creek Campground.

Detail of a most interesting direction sign erected in the campground area. Such signs of natural weathered color and of rustic appearance are most appropriate in the forest and are very attractive in design.

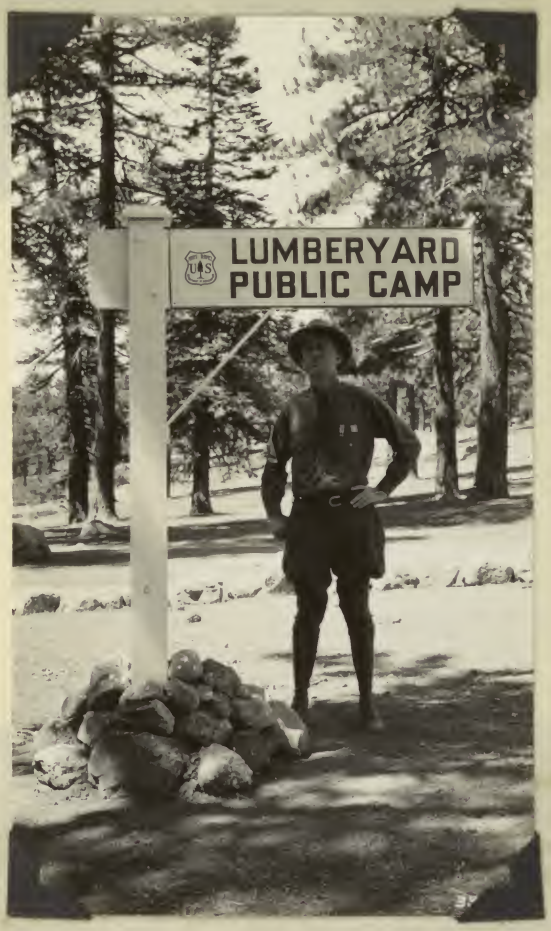
A. D. Taylor - July 4, 1936.

326875

Nantahala National Forest (R-8);- Dry Falls.

Detail view of a very appropriate and attractive sign marking the entrance to this area. This sign might be improved upon if the two end posts were made as heavy as the middle post.

A. D. Taylor - June 17, 1936.

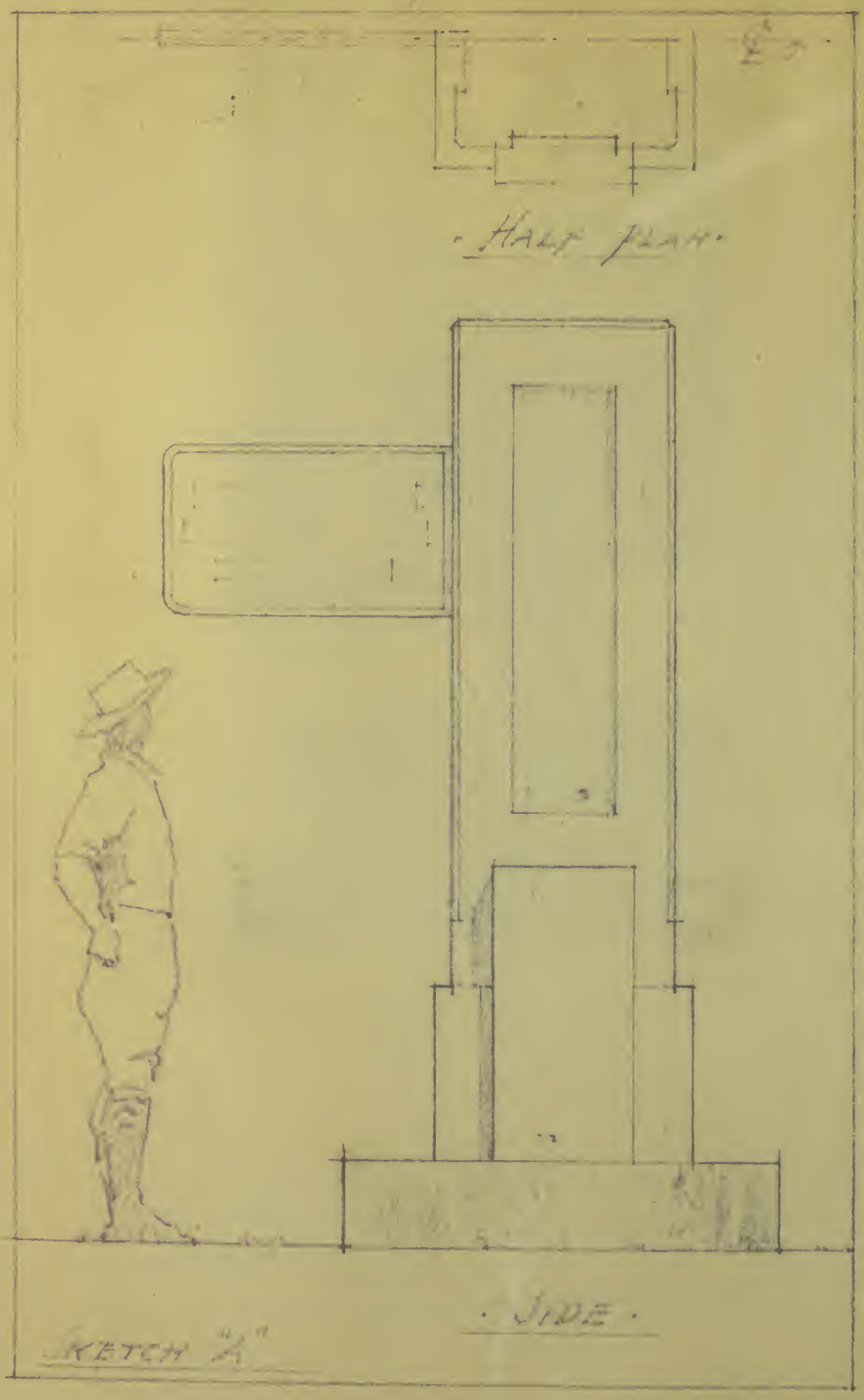


332001

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);-
Lumberyard Campground.

Detail of sign marking this campground. The height of this sign should be increased approximately one foot and the stone piled around the base of the sign should be removed. It seems to me that the horizontal portion of this sign is not in good scale with the vertical member. The length of the horizontal arm ought to be reduced by approximately one-third of its present length.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.



SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE
FOR THIS FEATURE
SEE PHOTOGRAPH NO. 332056

332036

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Cedar Forest Camp.

This rather pretentious sign, marking the campground entrance is somewhat "overdone." It's simplicity of design is destroyed by the number of units into which this mass has apparently been divided. I suggest that this design be modified as shown in the accompanying sketch.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

332050

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Redwood Ranger Station.

General view showing the interesting sign marking the entrance to Redwood Ranger Station. It is unfortunate that it seems advisable to erect other signs, such as are shown in this photograph, to conflict with the setting of the large sign, detail of which is shown in photograph No. 332051. These small signs ought to be erected at some distance from the large sign.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

332051

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);-
Redwood Ranger Station.

Detail of sign also shown in photograph No. 332050. Note the attractive appearance of this sign when not surrounded by other signs which seriously detract from the general appearance of an otherwise appropriately designed entrance feature.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

332023

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Eldorado Campground.

Detail of sign marking campground entrance. Signs of this kind along the highway should be raised at least slightly above eye level. The proportion between the horizontal arm and the vertical member should be such that there is a proper balance between these two elements in the design. In this sign, the horizontal member seems to be too large in proportion to the vertical member.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

332044

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Patrick Creek Forest Camp.

Detail of a sign marking the entrance to this forest camp. The massive proportions of this feature seem to be more appropriate for marking an entrance to a National Forest than for an entrance to a small campground. The ground cover planting, if carried across the front of the stone foundation would improve the setting for this rather formal stone pier. The design of the lower portion of this pier if carried out according to the recommendations made for timber pier photograph No. 332036, would improve the appearance of the structure.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

332096

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Dallas Recreation Area. Detail of a sign marking the campground entrance. This sign is stained and has unfortunately been covered with a coat of shellac, which prevents the natural weathered effect of the timber which is so desirable. It is very important that the lettering be carefully spaced on any sign in order to avoid the cramped arrangement of the letters as shown at the top of this sign.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

326969

BE-WA-BIC Campground;- on
Fortune Lake, Iron County, Michigan.

A most interesting, informal and effective sign marking the entrance to one portion of the campground area. A sign of this character ought to be raised at least 15 to 18 inches and some low ground cover planting should be placed around the base of the sign to create an attractive green setting.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

326997

J. W. Wells State Park;-
(Route No. 35) 25 Miles North of Menominee.

This State Park is marked with a number of very appropriate, substantial and attractive signs of simple design, worthy of careful study by those who are developing signs for National Forests and other areas. These signs are stained natural brown and the letters are cut into the boards.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

332053

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);-
Grayback Forest Camp.

Detail of an excellently designed sign marking the entrance to this forest camp. It seems desirable with signs of this character, erected in regions where there is an adequate supply of native plant materials, that there should be some planting of low ground cover material around the base of the sign in order to give it a more natural and appropriate setting.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

331773

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);-
Wildwood Forest Camp.

Detail of sign marking entrance to the forest camp area. The scale of this feature seems to be out of proportion to the sign which is suspended from the horizontal arm.

A. D. Taylor - July 31, 1936.

331700

Coolidge State Forest, Vermont.

Detail of a sign along the highway, marking the entrance to one of the state picnic areas. It is not desirable to use any iron in the manner in which it is used at the top of this sign.

A. D. Taylor - August 2, 1936.

- RANGER STATIONS -

RANGER STATIONS AND LOOKOUT TOWERS

There is little to be added to the comment contained in the report of last year on page 181. The photographs on the succeeding pages serve to bring out a few of the important points to be given consideration in the development of ranger stations, administrative sites, and lookout towers, with their approaches.

It is evident that in those Regions where there has been full collaborative study of the design problems (of engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture) involved in the selection of ranger station sites and the development of those sites, much better results have been procured than in those Regions where little collaborative study has been done.

It can not be emphasized too strongly that on sites for proposed ranger stations, on which there is considerable contour variation, and the existence of many important trees, an accurate topographic map should be compiled before any plans for the proposed location of buildings on the site is developed. The desired results in the ultimate planning of any ranger station administrative site on such locations cannot be secured unless these plans are thoroughtly studied on the basis of an accurate topographic map.

The problems of planting on ranger station administrative sites are discussed under "Planting Problems".

326935

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Pestigo Ranger Station.

Detailed photograph of the office at this ranger station, showing the necessity for appropriate planting around the base of the buildings and some trees to reduce the effect of bareness. The flagpole and other features located on the axis of the main walk to the office entrance should be avoided either by relocating the path so that the building is approached from the side or by relocating these features, if it is necessary to approach the building with a walk directly on axis with the door.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

326936

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Pestigo Ranger Station.

Detailed view of the front of the ranger's residence. The small spruce trees planted across the front of this building are not well arranged and will in a few years become a liability instead of an asset. Plantings of trees and shrubs around such buildings should be very carefully studied.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

326996

Marquette National Forest (R-9);- Munising Ranger Station Site. General view of site of the proposed new Munising Ranger Station. Note the general contour of the land and the thick growth of existing trees. Especially on areas of this kind, no buildings should be located and no work should be done on road construction until a detailed topographic map has been procured and a careful study completed for the landscape development of the property in order to take advantage of outstanding features of topography, and to properly locate buildings and roads with reference to existing large trees and groups of trees.

A. D. Taylor - June 30, 1936.

326938

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Virgin Lake Ranger Station. General view of wooded area on which it is proposed to develop a new administrative unit. In such locations it is doubly important that development of plans for arrangement of buildings in the administrative unit be most carefully studied on the basis of a detailed topographic map in order to preserve the existing important trees, to adapt the building locations to the existing conditions, and to group the buildings in order to procure the greatest efficiency of operation.

A. D. Taylor - June 27, 1936.

326956

Ottawa National Forest (R-9);- Elmwood Guard Station.

The main service building in this area, located approximately 300 feet from the edge of the main highway, is approached by a straight piece of road, which makes this service area unnecessarily conspicuous from the highway. A more appropriate solution for this problem would be that of omitting the road entering at right angles and direct from the highway into this service court, and to approach this service court by a curving road from one or both ends.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

332156

Challis National Forest (R-4);- Clayton Ranger Station.

A group of interesting buildings in a setting with an unusual background. The design of this ranger station unit might have been much improved if the ranger residence on the left had been given a definite area on one side of the entrance, and the office with the other service buildings grouped in a unit on the other side of the drive. If the present plan were to be adopted again, the barn in the background ought to be on axis with the entrance drive and the general courtyard in order to improve the architectural composition and unity of this building group.

A. D. Taylor - September 13, 1936.

332155

Challis National Forest (R-4);- Garden Creek Ranger Station. Detail of forest supervisor's residence and office. The setting for this building is to be improved with appropriate types of shrubs planted at the foundations of the buildings. This architectural design of this building is very appropriate and simple. Good planting will enhance the appearance of this station and can be maintained in fine condition with the copious supply of water that is available to this location.

A. D. Taylor - September 13, 1936.

331981

Tonto National Forest (R-3);- Ashdale Ranger Station.

Detail showing entrance approach to ranger's residence. It seem desirable that any structure such as the arbor erected in front of this building ought to be omitted in order to create a more attractive and open approach to this residence.

A. D. Taylor - August 18, 1936.

331827

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Factola Ranger Station.

The small retaining wall bordering the lawn in front of the ranger's residence should be removed and the lawn at this point regraded to form a smooth, even slope to meet the existing grade. In this way, the entire area will be much more attractive as an unbroken lawn across the front of these buildings. In general, the area across the front of all residences should be carefully studied in order to produce a pleasing landscape effect, not only by proper grading but also by a careful selection and arrangement of planting in sections of the country where planting can be done to advantage.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

332034

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Gasquet Ranger Station.

General view showing the attractive informal lawn area under the trees in front of the very excellently designed ranger residence at this station.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

326944

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Eagle River Ranger Station.

General view of the ranger station office on this administrative unit which is now partially completed. The buildings are most attractive and simple in design and located well in relation to the lookout towers.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

331958

San Bernardino National Forest (R-5);- Cajon Ranger Station.

An excellently designed building, the setting for which is greatly improved by the well selected and excellently arranged groups of plantings without which any building in this location would present a rather barren and unattractive appearance.

A. D. Taylor - August 19, 1936.

332002

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Lumberyard Ranger Station.
Detail of office showing the excellent architectural composition of this building. A more successful result might have been produced if, instead of doubling the layer of shingles in each fifth course, a thicker shingle laid irregularly and with more surface to the weather had been used. This method of doubling the shingles in each fifth row creates a series of lines across the surface of the roof rather than definitely improving the texture of the roof.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

331982

Tonto National Forest (R-3);- Ashdale Ranger Station.
An excellent example of a ranger station development in which the roads are unnecessarily wide and in some places unfortunately located. Very definite studies should be made of ranger station developments particularly with reference to the grouping of the buildings and the location of the roads. It should be repeated here that the number of roads within ranger stations should be kept to the minimum in number and width conducive to good administration.

A. D. Taylor - August 18, 1936.

332152

Snoqualmie National Forest (R-6);- Silver Creek Ranger Station, along the Mather Memorial Highway and near Silver Springs Recreation Area.

A type of building constructed within the past two years. It seems to me unfortunate to adopt a design of this kind for a modern building on a ranger station site, located in the midst of forest surroundings such as are found in this area.

A. D. Taylor - September 6, 1936.

332052

Siskiyou National Forest (R-6);- Redwood Ranger Station.

Detail showing one corner of the excellently designed service court. The appearance of this court could be improved by providing a space across the front and along the sides of the buildings, sufficient in size to allow for the necessary foundation planting without interfering with the practical and efficient use of the service court.

A. D. Taylor - August 29, 1936.

337019

Mt. Hood National Forest (R-6);- ZigZag Ranger Station.

General view of a portion of the administrative site. Note the planting which has been done during the past year showing the way in which this planting improves the view looking toward the gasoline station.

A. D. Taylor - July 3, 1936.

332144

Kaniksu National Forest (R-1);- Sand Point Ranger Station.

Detail of a very excellent service station, with the gasoline pump and other features placed within the building. This plan of a service building for oil and gasoline and servicing of cars is worthy of being copied on other ranger station sites.

A. D. Taylor - September 9, 1936.

331959

San Bernardino National Forest (R-5);- Lytle Creek Ranger Station. A simple and well designed group of buildings rather "overpowered" by formal and massive walls and steps of stone masonry construction. More informal treatment of drystone retaining wall, with slightly less height, would have produced a more pleasing result. Flowers add to the attractiveness of the surroundings of ranger station residences. An over-abundance of flower garden treatment is apt to detract to some extent from the simplicity of design for the ranger station surroundings, especially where such stations are located away from suburban areas.

A. D. Taylor - August 19, 1936.

332126

Chelan National Forest (R-6);- Stehekin Ranger Station. General view looking south from the ranger station residence, showing the results which can be procured by so locating buildings that full advantage is taken of the fine views.

A. D. Taylor - September 7, 1936.

326948

Nicolet National Forest (R-9);- Pine River Lookout Tower.

Note the slash which was opened to provide for the proposed entrance road, the site of which was later abandoned in favor of a more informal and pleasing location, shown on the left side of the photograph.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

326981

Hiawatha National Forest (R-9);- Steuben Lookout Tower.

General view taken from the top of Lookout Tower, showing the rear portion of the ranger's residence, which has been constructed immediately next to the base of the tower. This results in an overcrowded condition which could have been prevented without decreasing the efficiency of administration by locating this residence farther away from the tower. A better appearance would be given to the site and the guard would be given more privacy through such a revision.

A. D. Taylor - June 29, 1936.

- GENERAL RECREATION -

332109

Chelan National Forest (R-6);- Lake Chelan.

General view showing the type of terrain which borders Lake Chelan on either side for a distance of approximately 40 miles out of the entire length of 65 miles from the Village of Chelan to Stehekin Ranger Station. The west shore is much more heavily wooded than the east shore. The shores of this lake provide wonderful opportunity for camping, horseback riding and hiking.

A. D. Taylor - September 7, 1936.

- PLAYGROUND FACILITIES -

PLAYGROUND FACILITIES

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion concerning the advisability of constructing on campgrounds and picnic areas such features as playgrounds for the children. It is the result of my observation that these features are a most essential part of some campgrounds and picnic areas.

On some campgrounds, particularly where there is a considerable population on the campground during the summer months, it is only logical that there should be some limited playground area in which the children may indulge in their usual recreation activities. The parents are away with their fishing and hiking, and during their absence these children must find some outlet for their physical energy. They cannot be trusted to tramp through the forest because of the danger of being lost and because of the lack of sufficient interest to keep their youngminds and bodies occupied. The only solution to this part of the problem in these kinds of areas seems to be that of developing a definite and well defined playground spot, located in a section of the campground where it will not be too conspicuous and where it will not encroach upon the other normal activities of the parents.

In those areas where there is danger from snakes, it is most desirable that the children be confined in a definite playground rather than to be left to scramble in the rocks and among the bushes where danger is so apt to be lurking.

It is a great mistake to introduce playground facilities and to develop playgrounds which closely duplicate the design for those facilities which are found on playgrounds in the densely populated portions of our cities.

The type of apparatus which has in its design some of the atmosphere of the forest surroundings as shown in photographs #332072, - 071, and - 073, seems to be appropriate for these playgrounds.

332072

Willamette National Forest (R-6);-
McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

Detail of small swing in one corner of the children's playground area. These swings constructed of logs and poles are appropriate and are very popular with the smaller children.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332071

Willamette National Forest (R-6);-
McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

General view showing the type of swings which are erected in this intensively used campground. This type of improvement, which not only appeals to the children but also to the "grownups", ought to be the exception rather than the general policy. Playgrounds, when deemed desirable, should be located preferably in an area somewhat screened from the remainder of the campground.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332073

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Campground.

Detail of one of the "teeters" constructed in this intensively used forest camp. Such playground facilities constructed of logs where the use of the campground justifies the installation of playground equipment, are excellently adapted to the forest.

A. D. Taylor - August 31,1936.

331737

White Mountain National Forest (R-7);- Dolly Copp Forest Camp.

It seems desirable in a large and extensive campground to provide an area where the boys, especially, may indulge in vigorous outdoor exercise such as baseball and other sports.

A. D. Taylor - July 31, 1936.

- GENERAL LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT -

GENERAL LANDSCAPE PROBLEMS

The following sheets contain photographs relating to the miscellaneous landscape problems to the consideration of which study should be given.

The development of interesting vistas from campgrounds and roadways, is important. In a great area such as the National Forests, it might be assumed that there are adequate scenic views and vistas existing naturally, and the necessity for man-made vistas or views might be comparatively small.

There are, however, on recreation areas, and along the roadways many instances where the scenic aspects of broad stretches of country, and the intimate vistas in connection with streams and water areas can be greatly improved by some intelligent thinning.

It is true that in the hardwood areas and particularly along the banks of streams, these vistas are "opened today", and naturally "closed tomorrow". The growth of the plantings along these banks makes maintenance of these vistas, in order to preserve their attractiveness, very necessary. This burden of cost can soon "get out of bounds" if not undertaken in the most intelligent and selective way. There are instances on the more important recreation areas where some of this thinning for the purpose of opening vistas is highly desirable and thoroughly justified by the results thus procured.

The historic aspects of many parts of the Forest areas, should not be overlooked. It is an obligation on the part of the Forest Service to preserve and to further develop in an appropriate manner the many historical spots which have so much of real interest to those who travel through the Forests. Examples of one or two of these historical features are shown in the accompanying photographs.

332065

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp. Examples of streamside improvement in campground areas. The bank of the stream showing the screen of foliage obstructing the otherwise attractive view and feeling of intimate relationship as between the camp unit and the stream. Photographs No. 332066 and No. 332067 show the improved relationship which can be developed between the average camp on the banks of a stream and water area, through a normal amount of intelligent removal of branches and small twigs without injuring the naturalness of the site.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332066

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

A progress photograph showing the partially completed work of opening a proper vista from a camp unit to the adjacent stream.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332067

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

The completed vista creating for a camp unit on the stream bank a more pleasant and livable relationship to the adjacent stream.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332074

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp. Examples of streamside improvement in campground areas. The bank of the stream showing the screen of foliage obstructing the otherwise attractive view and feeling of intimate relationship as between the camp unit and the stream. Photographs No. 332067 and No. 332075 show the improved relationship which can be developed between the average camp on the banks of the stream and the water area, through a normal amount of intelligent removal of branches and small twigs.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

332075

Willamette National Forest (R-6);- McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

The completed vista, showing the fine view of the rapids in this stream bordering the campground, as seen from the camp unit after the necessary thinning has been completed.

A. D. Taylor - August 31, 1936.

331816

Harney National Forest (R-2);- Doran Picnic Area.

General view of Doran Lake, from the interior of the shelter building at the top of the hill, showing the necessity for removing a few trees in order to provide an open vista toward the lake.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

332020

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Kit Carson Trail (Pioneer Names).

Detail showing face of one of the ledge outcrops on which the pioneers who came across this trail in 1849 wrote their names. An appropriate trail should be provided and designated so that the many people who visit this part of the national forest and desiring to study these historical features will have convenient access without causing unnecessary damage to the existing ground cover.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

331999

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Carson Pass Road (Maiden's Grave). This historic spot should be most carefully preserved by defining a rectangular area (using log barriers) which will include the six larger trees shown in the foreground of this photograph. A much more appropriate and rustic sign should be used to mark this area and the headstone should be a natural boulder instead of a carefully carved stone. Throughout the National Forests, there are occasional features of definite historical value, the preservation of which should be carefully studied, in order that the restoration of these areas may be done in a most appropriate and natural manner.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

332018

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Kit Carson Monument on Carson Pass Road.

The steps in front of this monument, located in this natural forest atmosphere should be removed and one or more large boulders placed to the side and slightly removed from this monument to produce the natural setting which the steps tend to destroy.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

- SPECIAL USE -

SPECIAL USE AREAS

The increasing use of some of the National Forests as areas in which to erect summer homes, special use hotels and for special commercial uses, creates additional problems to which further consideration should be given.

Observations during this inspection trip prompt the conclusion that there should be a set of more definite regulations and restrictions to be properly enforced by the Forest Service. Such regulations should be enforced not only for the protection of the forest but also for the general improvement of the specific areas.

These restrictions and regulations should cover the following items;

(a) Control over the selection of the site.

(b) Control over the selection of specific locations for individual structures:
   (1) Relation of structures to each other.
   (2) Orientation of structures (especially residences)
   (3) Location of any garages in relation to residences, if garages are permitted.
   (4) Location of individual roads leading to residence or garage, or both.

(c) Control over design and construction of buildings:
   (1) General type of architecture for buildings.
   (2) Relation of floor grade to existing surrounding grade.
   (3) Construction of foundation walls or any substitute for foundation walls.
   (4) Design of roofs.
   (5) Relation of porches to main structure.
   (6) Design and construction of chimneys.
   (7) Selection of color for buildings.

(d) Control over development of landscape of surrounding area;
   (1) Removal or pruning of existing trees.
   (2) Types of planting materials to be used in any plantings around buildings.
   (3) Locations for proposed plantings.

(e) Problems of administration and maintenance:
   (1) Responsibility for administration of special use areas.
   (2) Requirements for inspection of property at designated intervals.
   (3) Requirements for maintaining desired conditions on areas surrounding buildings.

331991

Angeles National Forest (R-5);- East Twin Lakes Campground.
Detail of the front of one of the cabins in connection with this special use resort area. The use of the slabs on which the bark is left is not recommended as a permanent type of construction, nor as the most acceptable design for this kind of a building. This structure in an important location illustrates the advisability of adopting and enforcing regulations and restrictions which will, to the extent necessary, control the design of buildings on special use areas.

A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

331994

Angeles National Forest (R-5);- East Twin Lakes Campground.
In special use areas some regulation should be adopted which provides for the proper control of signs in connection with stores and other buildings, including gas stations.

A. D. Taylor - August 21, 1936.

332124

Chelan National Forest (R-6);- Proposed Lucerne Hotel Site.

General view looking from the Lucerne Hotel Site (area approximately 15 acres) to the southeast toward the easterly shore of the lake. This site is the only adequate site now available on the shore of Lake Lucerne for a special use resort area under Forest Service administration. This area commands some very fine scenic views, looking across the lake.

A. D. Taylor - September 7, 1936.

332082

Mt. Baker National Forest (R-6);- Mt. Baker Lodge Site at Heather Meadows.

General view of the mountain peaks, looking across the small lake from the site of the original lodge, destroyed by fire. If this lodge is to be replaced, the new lodge should be approximately in the location of the original lodge in order to take advantage of this view and the fine reflection, looking across the lake toward the mountain peaks.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

332083

Mt. Baker National Forest (R-6);- Old Lodge Site at Heather Meadows.

General view, looking from the old lodge site toward the distant mountain peaks and showing the unfortunate location, in the middle of the main view, in which these cabins had been constructed. These structures which seriously interfere with this otherwise magnificant landscape composition should be removed to another and more appropriate location if and when a new lodge is constructed.

A. D. Taylor - September 4, 1936.

332158

Challis National Forest (R-4);- Sunbeam Hot Springs.

General view of the hot springs which are an unusual and a valuable feature, the ultimate use of which should be carefully studied. A thoroughly studied plan should be developed for this general area.

A. D. Taylor - September 13, 1936.

- STONEWORK -

STONE WORK

In connection with walls, as retaining walls for banks and walls for recreation structures, it is quite desirable that no walls be constructed until a thorough study has been made of the following factors:

1. Extent to which type and texture of wall surface should be controlled by the topography of the immediate area.

2. Kinds of local stone which are available for the construction of any walls.

3. Is a retaining wall necessary and if so, what general type of design is most acceptable and appropriate to the immediate forest surroundings.

In connection with walls for shelters, toilet buildings, etc., the best results are often procured when samples of the proposed stone work are carefully constructed, and then studied in order to determine the kind and texture of stone work which is best adapted for the immediate project under consideration.

Unless some thorough analysis of this kind is applied to these problems, walls are apt to be constructed, the design of which is highly inappropriate to the immediate forest surroundings.

[illegible]

In connection with [illegible] we [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

326968

Indian Lake State Park (on Route No. 2);- Michigan.
Samples of stonework constructed by CCC labor in order to determine the desirable texture to be used in one of the campground structures. This method of procedure demonstrates the care with which this particular park agency endeavors to determine upon an appropriate texture of stonework adapted to the kind of stone available and to the kind of structure under consideration. The success of the stone texture and the color of the stonework in some of the more interesting structures on Forest Service campgrounds and picnic areas is due to the adoption of similar methods of procedure in selecting stone for wall texture and color.

A. D. Taylor - June 28, 1936.

332000

Eldorado National Forest (R-5);- Lumberyard Ranger Station.
General view showing the cobble-stone masonry wall constructed across the front of the ranger station site. With so many larger stones readily available, it seems unfortunate in the midst of a forest area, to use a wall of this fine texture. A rail fence as a barrier against cattle, and constructed across the front of this ranger station would have been more appropriate than the wire fence.

A. D. Taylor - August 24, 1936.

331957

Phoenix City Park (R-3)

Detail of stonework in lodge near entrance. An interesting texture of stonework introduced into the construction of this building, and excellent in type for structures where this kind of stone is available.

A. D. Taylor - August 18, 1936.

331819

Harney National Forest (R-2);-Junction Ranger Station.

The small wall in the right foreground might well be omitted and this area brought to the desired grade with a small amount of fill. There should also be a proper area of turf in front of the office building, to replace the existing gravel, and thus present a more pleasing and natural setting for this building.

A. D. Taylor - August 7, 1936.

MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS

Reference is made in the early pages of this report, to problems of maintenance, I am convinced from my observation that some further and definite consideration should be given to this problem.

It seems to me entirely practicable to develop an outline to be used as a basis for preparing estimates of cost in terms of labor hours per unit of operation covering the maintenance requirements of those areas and facilities presenting definite problems of maintenance.

The tabulation on the following page, with the major headings and subheadings, indicates a preliminary suggestion of the basic outline to be used in developing an analysis of maintenance costs. Through the various Forest Supervisor's offices, records could be accumulated indicating the extent to which labor or materials may be required on an annual basis to maintain the work which has been finished.

Many improvements on recreation areas and on administrative sites, will lose much of their ultimate value unless adequate maintenance is provided.

MAINTENANCE COSTS

The following is a tabulation showing the items of work and the units in terms of which maintenance records could be kept so that the Forest Service through its Regional offices may at any time prepare a comprehensive report, analyzing the costs involved each year to properly maintain those areas which have been developed and also those facilities which have been constructed on the areas.

1. Scenic strips (per acre),
   A. Maintenance costs for further thinning and removal of dead growth,

2. Roadways (per mile),
   A. Maintenance of area on either side of the road which may be in turf.

3. Curbs and gutters (per 1,000 ft.)

4. Utility trails (to campground facilities such as toilets, garbage receptacles and water supplies) (per 100 ft.)

5. Bridle trails (per mile)

6. Pedestrian trails for hiking (per mile)

7. Campgrounds (per camp unit)

8. Picnic areas (per acre)

8a. Beaches (per 1,000 sq. ft.)

9. Turf areas on campgrounds and picnic areas (per acre)

10. Structures (per unit)
    A. Shelters
    B. Toilets
    C. Bulletin boards
    D. Bathhouses

11. Camp stoves and fireplaces (per unit)

12. Children's play areas (per 500 sq. ft.)

13. Earth dams (per unit)

14. Swimming pools (per unit)

15. Wading pools (per unit)

16. Special use summer home areas (per residence)

[illegible]

The [illegible] is a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PLANTING PROBLEMS

In all planting problems it is very essential that thorough study be given to the selection and arrangement of plant materials and that this work be the responsibility of someone who has an excellent working knowledge of plant materials and their adaptation to specific locations.

There seems to be a tendency in connection with some of the ranger stations to make little or no foundation plantings which creates a somewhat barren effect around these buildings.

Excellently designed buildings without appropriate and adequate planting may fall far short of producing the desired effect which is so essential in the forest surroundings where most of these buildings are located. With the full appreciation of the fact that these buildings are primarily constructed to serve utilitarian and efficient use in connection with the practice of Forest Service operations, I recommend that more consideration in the majority of instances be given to the problems of planting.

In general, no trees should be removed from any administrative site, beyond the trees which must necessarily be removed in order to provide for the practical construction operations, until the buildings are sufficiently completed to determine those trees which should remain as permanent assets in the landscape composition. The mistake is frequently made of adopting a procedure of removing many trees prior to the time the buildings have been completed to the above stage.

So far as practical and proper, and excepting those locations where ranger stations are constructed in the immediate suburbs of some community, the plant materials used should be those indigenous to the general sections of the country in which the planting is being made. There are many kinds of major plant materials which when used in these locations will create an effect equally as effective and much more appropriate than the effect produced by using less indigenous types of materials.

In general, as has been indicated under some of the photographs, it is not a desirable practice to introduce into the ranger station sites too much flower garden area. Those families who use some of these structures as residences are entitled to the developments which normally accompany any residence, but the development of the flower garden should be in an appropriate area properly related to the residence and not made too conspicuous in the general forest surroundings. Flowers as such add an attractive note in the general landscape setting for these buildings. An over-abundance of flowers around structures erected in the forests often defeats the original purpose for which flowers were used.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

There is a growing necessity for recognition of the problems of establishing better public relations and taking full advantage of the opportunities to educate the public in the resources of the National Forests from the standpoint of recreational possibilities.

The "surface" of this problem has been barely "scratched".

This problem is very evident especially on the larger campgrounds and picnic areas, and wherever any considerable number of people gather for community enjoyment of the forest recreation resources.

Physical planning for practical enjoyment of the recreation possibilities is not the entire problem.

I recommend that further study be made concerning Administration of some of the major recreation activities.